

# The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1897.

NO. 47

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**  
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

|              | P.M.  | Night | A.M.  | A.M.  | P.M.  | P.M.  |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| New York     | 8.00  | 12.15 | ..... | 9.00  | 2.00  | ..... |
| Philadelphia | 11.20 | 4.30  | 7.00  | 8.30  | 12.25 | 4.35  |
| Washington   | 10.40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.50 | ..... |
| Baltimore    | 11.50 | 4.55  | ..... | 12.00 | ..... | ..... |

|               | D'y   | D'y   | D'y   | D'y   | D'y   | D'y   |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Harrisburg    | 3.10  | 8.00  | 10.55 | 11.45 | 3.50  | 5.00  |
| Rockville     | ..... | 8.12  | 11.07 | ..... | ..... | 5.13  |
| Marysville    | ..... | 8.24  | 11.19 | ..... | ..... | 5.18  |
| Duncannon     | ..... | 8.35  | 11.24 | ..... | 4.15  | 5.34  |
| Newport       | ..... | 8.59  | 11.44 | ..... | 4.35  | 6.02  |
| Millerstown   | ..... | 9.15  | 11.53 | ..... | ..... | 6.11  |
| Thompsonstown | ..... | 9.26  | 12.01 | ..... | ..... | 6.21  |
| Port Royal    | ..... | 9.41  | 12.14 | ..... | ..... | 6.38  |
| Mifflin       | ..... | 9.50  | 12.18 | ..... | 5.07  | 6.43  |
| Lewistown     | ..... | 10.13 | 12.37 | 1.13  | 5.27  | 7.07  |
| McVeytown     | ..... | 10.38 | 12.57 | ..... | ..... | 7.30  |
| N. Hamilton   | ..... | 11.00 | 1.12  | ..... | ..... | 7.50  |
| Mount Union   | ..... | 11.06 | 1.17  | ..... | 6.08  | 7.56  |
| Mapleton      | ..... | 11.13 | 1.22  | ..... | ..... | 8.02  |
| Huntingdon    | ..... | 11.37 | 1.37  | 2.06  | 6.27  | 8.20  |
| Petersburg    | ..... | 11.42 | 1.50  | ..... | ..... | 8.33  |
| Birmingham    | ..... | 12.13 | 2.14  | ..... | 7.04  | 8.56  |
| Tyrone        | ..... | 12.20 | 2.20  | 2.45  | 7.04  | 9.02  |
| Bellwood      | ..... | 12.41 | 2.37  | ..... | 7.23  | 9.20  |
| Altoona       | ..... | 1.00  | 2.55  | 3.15  | 7.40  | 9.35  |
| Pittsburg     | ..... | 12.10 | 6.05  | 6.50  | 7.00  | 11.30 |

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

\*H stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

|               | D'y   | D'y   | D'y   | D'y  | D'y   | D'y   |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| Pittsburg     | ..... | 8.00  | ..... | 1.00 | 4.30  | ..... |
| Altoona       | ..... | 7.15  | 11.40 | 2.10 | 6.05  | 9.05  |
| Bellwood      | ..... | 7.30  | 11.52 | 2.25 | 6.20  | 9.19  |
| Tyrone        | ..... | 7.48  | 12.03 | 2.43 | 6.37  | 9.33  |
| Birmingham    | ..... | 7.53  | ..... | 2.48 | 6.42  | ..... |
| Petersburg    | ..... | 8.17  | ..... | 3.13 | 7.06  | ..... |
| Huntingdon    | ..... | 8.30  | 12.35 | 3.28 | 7.20  | 10.12 |
| Mapleton      | ..... | 8.47  | ..... | 3.45 | 7.35  | ..... |
| Mt. Union     | ..... | 8.53  | ..... | 3.52 | 7.41  | 10.32 |
| N. Hamilton   | ..... | 9.05  | ..... | 3.58 | 7.46  | ..... |
| McVeytown     | ..... | 9.15  | ..... | 4.20 | 8.04  | ..... |
| Lewistown     | ..... | 9.35  | 1.33  | 4.45 | 8.26  | 11.16 |
| Mifflin       | ..... | 9.55  | 1.50  | 5.10 | 8.47  | 11.37 |
| Port Royal    | ..... | 10.06 | ..... | 5.15 | 8.52  | ..... |
| Thompsonstown | ..... | 10.22 | ..... | 5.33 | 9.07  | ..... |
| Millerstown   | ..... | 10.31 | ..... | 5.43 | 9.16  | ..... |
| Newport       | ..... | 10.40 | ..... | 5.54 | 9.26  | ..... |
| Duncannon     | ..... | 10.52 | ..... | 6.23 | 9.50  | ..... |
| Marysville    | ..... | 11.07 | ..... | 6.41 | 10.04 | ..... |
| Rockville     | ..... | 11.12 | ..... | 6.47 | 10.08 | ..... |
| Harrisburg    | ..... | 8.40  | 11.25 | 3.10 | 7.00  | 10.20 |

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

|            | P.M.  | P.M.  | P.M.  | P.M.  | A.M.  | A.M.  |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Baltimore  | ..... | 12.30 | 3.10  | 6.15  | 10.40 | ..... |
| Washington | ..... | 1.25  | 4.10  | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Phila.     | ..... | 12.17 | 12.17 | 3.00  | 6.23  | 11.15 |
| New York   | ..... | 2.43  | 2.33  | 5.53  | 9.23  | 3.53  |

Additional trains are run as under:—  
Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.;  
Leave Altoona 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 P. M., Newport 1.53 P. M., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 P. M., Philadelphia 5.47 P. M., New York 8.23 P. M.;  
Leave Altoona 10.50 P. M. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 P. M., stopping at all intermediate stations.

\*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.  
Connecting trains leave as follows:  
At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. week days.  
At Huntingdon.—For Bedford and Cumberland 6.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone.—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days.  
For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M. and 2.55 P. M. week days.  
For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,  
Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

**EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.**  
Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

|       | NORTH. | Mixed | STATIONS.     | SOUTH. | Mixed | No. 8 |
|-------|--------|-------|---------------|--------|-------|-------|
| P. M. | a. m.  | a. m. |               | A. M.  | p. m. | p. m. |
| 112   | 8.35   | 6.20  | Robertsdale   | 11.39  | 6.39  | 2.02  |
| 124   | 8.50   | 6.32  | Cook's        | 11.24  | 6.27  | 1.49  |
| 138   | 9.02   | 6.44  | Cole's        | 11.09  | 6.15  | 1.36  |
| 204   | 9.28   | 7.10  | Saltito       | 10.39  | 5.35  | 12.57 |
| 212   | 9.36   | 7.17  | Three Springs | 10.30  | 5.28  | 12.50 |
| 224   | 9.48   | 7.29  | *Beersville   | 10.15  | 5.16  | 12.38 |
| 239   | 10.03  | 7.43  | Rockhill      | 9.53   | 4.54  | 12.13 |
| 255   | 10.18  | 8.00  | Shirley       | 9.38   | 4.39  | 11.58 |
| 305   | 10.26  | 8.08  | *Augh. Mills  | 9.30   | 4.31  | 11.50 |
| 320   | 10.46  | 8.28  | Mount Union   | 9.15   | 4.16  | 11.30 |
| p. m. | a. m.  | a. m. |               | a. m.  | p. m. | a. m. |

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltito 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.  
No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5.13, Coles 5.25, Saltito 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.  
No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltito 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.  
No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltito 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

**SHADE GAP BRANCH.**

|       | WEST. | No. 12        | STATIONS. | EAST  | No. 11 | No. 13 |
|-------|-------|---------------|-----------|-------|--------|--------|
| p. m. | a. m. |               |           | a. m. | p. m.  | p. m.  |
| 6.00  | 9.55  | L Rockhill    | A. 9.00   | 5.05  |        |        |
| 5.53  | 9.48  | *Blacklog     | 9.07      | 5.12  |        |        |
| 5.45  | 9.40  | *Cedar Rock   | 9.15      | 5.20  |        |        |
| 5.41  | 9.36  | *Locke Valley | 9.19      | 5.24  |        |        |
| 5.35  | 9.30  | *Shade Gap    | 9.25      | 5.30  |        |        |
|       |       | Stair         |           |       |        |        |
|       |       | A Goshorn L.  |           |       |        |        |

All trains run daily except Sunday.  
\*Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD,  
Superintendent.

**Frank Thomson, President Pennsylvania Railroad.**

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Pennsylvania Railroad, held at the General Office in Philadelphia on February 3d, Frank Thomson, First Vice-President, was unanimously elected President.

In every field of American development Scotch ancestry is conspicuous. Many great men of the learned professions, the factors of the business world, and the high officials of our commercial and railroad interests look back with pride to a lineage of the land of the thistle and heather. A family of this description is that of Thomson. In 1771 Alexander Thomson sailed from Scotland and settled as a pioneer in the Cumberland Valley. Among his children was a son, Alexander, who, after winning distinction at the bar of his State, represented his district in Congress from 1824 to 1826. Returning to the practice of his profession, he became judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, and subsequently professor of law in Marshall College.

His son, Frank Thomson, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., July 5, 1841. His rudimentary and classical education was received at the Chambersburg Academy, but he did not inherit the parental taste for the law. With the foresight which has been one of the distinguishing characteristics of his life, he saw in the practical work of the railroad an attractive and promising field of action, and at seventeen years of age he entered the Altoona Shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad for instruction. A four years' course of training in this great school of applied science graduated him a mechanical engineer, who could build a locomotive through every stage of the progress, from the crude iron to the finished engine on the rails, while it also fitted him to operate as engineman the product of his own skill.

It required little time for Col. Thos. A. Scott, General Superintendent of the road, to detect in the young engineer evidences of unusual ability, and the outbreak of civil war furnished the opportunity of testing his judgment.

Colonel Scott had been appointed by President Lincoln Assistant Secretary of War, and placed in charge of all matters relating to the transportation of troops and supplies, and he called Frank Thomson to his aid as Chief Assistant.

Mr. Thomson took the field immediately, the scene of his operations being the South and the upper Southwest, where he constructed railroads and bridges, repaired those which had been injured by the exigencies of war, directed the transportation of troops and the forwarding of supplies to the front. The signal success of his efforts in this dangerous undertaking not only received fitting recognition from the War Department, but marked him as a railroad man of rare promise. At the conclusion of active hostilities in this territory he was relieved from military duty, and in June, 1864, was appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which occupied his time until March, 1873. After this experience promotion came rapidly. In March, 1873, he was made Superintendent of Motive Power of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona.

In this position the vast information and wide experience gained from his course in the shops was applied to the work of practical locomotive

construction, and so laid the foundation of the system which has since produced those celebrated locomotives known as the "Pennsylvania Railroad Standard Engine." On July 1st, 1874, he relinquished this post to become General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad system east of Pittsburg and Erie.

As General Manager he introduced a number of reforms in the management, administration, and maintenance of the road. The standard track and solid roadbed owes its existence to his efforts, and the system of track inspection and the award of prizes for the best sections of track were instituted by him. The adoption of a superior standard of equipment, the building of picturesque stations and the ornamentation of their grounds, the use of the block-signal system and other safety appliances, were all distinctive features of his management. He was also instrumental in developing that high grade of discipline for which the Pennsylvania Railroad is noted.

On October 1st, 1882, Mr. Thomson became Second Vice-President, and on October 27th, 1888, was advanced to the post of First Vice-President, which he held up to the present date. During his incumbency of the Vice-Presidential offices Mr. Thomson was charged with the traffic arrangements of the system, both in the freight and passenger branch, and as administrative officer of the road and direct representative of the President was in a position to carry out their fullest fruition the progressive reforms which he instituted as General Manager. His direct supervision of the traffic arrangements existing between the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections kept him in close touch with all the railway interests of the country, and so makes him to-day one of the best informed, most experienced and ablest of American railroad managers. The qualifications are universally acknowledged by all his contemporaries of the railroad world.

Mr. Thomson's duties as the manager of a great railway require so much of his time that he has never been identified with any other public institutions. A notable exception, however, is the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of which he is a director.

The social side of Mr. Thomson's life is quite as comprehensive as its business counterpart. He is a patron of art, literature and music, and his handsome residence at "Corkerhill," near Merion Station, is enriched with many examples of artists in painting and sculpture, whose works are as valuable as they are rare. At this mansion, with the assistance of his daughter, Miss Anne Thomson, he dispenses a quiet but notable hospitality, to which his wide acquaintance, both in this country and abroad, has contributed the presence of many men and women eminent in the higher walks of life. His famous "cabin," located in his grounds, uniquely decorated with the spoils of the chase, is often the scene of quiet entertainment, while his finely appointed house is given over to the more elaborate social functions.

The secret of Mr. Thomson's excellent health under the heavy strain of his duties is found in his love of out-of-door sport. He is an ardent angler, a hunter of much merit, and generally selects for his holiday season when he may indulge his taste for the fascination of the rod or gun. Mr. Thomson is a member of the Philadelphia Club, the Union Club of New York, and other prominent clubs in both cities.

Mr. Thomson is a widower, his wife, the daughter of the late Benjamin G. Clarke, of New York, having died in June, 1887. Miss Anne Thomson, the only daughter, a prominent figure in Philadelphia society, and Frank G. and Clarke Thomson, both students at Harvard, compose the family.

**Bleached by Lightning.**

From the Chicago Daily Tribune.

Asbury Lucas, a porter at 102 North Clark street, was a colored man till two years ago, when he sustained a severe shock from a bolt of lightning which struck the ground near him. Now he is turning white.

Shortly after the shock an insignificant white spot appeared on his hand. It grew in size, and spots showed on other parts of the body, growing in size, too. They spread and at present there are three blotches left on his head. One of these, on the cheek, has already begun to turn white.

Lucas is 28 years old. He says he has some white blood in him. His parents, he says, are light, and his sister is almost white. He was born in the South, and has been in Chicago for six years. He says he was never sick but once, when he had typhoid fever five years ago.

When he first saw the pale spots on his dusky skin he owns he was frightened, but he finally consulted a physician, who told him he was turning white, and probably would lose all of his original color in a few years.

His hair is what is sometimes described, when found on colored persons, as red, but is as kinky as that of the most pronounced negro.

Lucas is in the best of health.

**A Valuable Prescription.**

Editor Morrison, of Worthington, Ind., "Sun," writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Prices 50 cents and \$1.00. Get a bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

**Tour to California via Pennsylvania Railroad.**

The next California tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave New York and Philadelphia by special train of Pullman palace cars February 24, visiting the great Mammoth cave and stopping at New Orleans during the Mardi Gras Carnival. Four weeks will be allowed on the Pacific Coast, and two days will be spent on the return trip at Colorado Springs and the Garden of the Gods. Stops will also be made at Salt Lake City, Denver and Omaha. This is one of the most delightful and complete tours ever planned.

Tickets, including railroad transportation, Pullman accommodations (one double berth), meals en route, carriage drives, and hotel accommodations going and return, and transportation in California, will be sold at rate of \$350 from all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg.

Apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1193 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, 2-3-3t.

**Reduced Rates to Washington on Account of the Inauguration via Pennsylvania Railroad.**

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect McKinley, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington, March 1, 2, 3 and 4, valid to return from March 4 to 8, at the following rates:—

From Pittsburg, \$10.00; Uniontown, \$10.00; Conneville, \$9.80; Greensburg, \$9.80; Butler, \$10.00; Allegheny Valley Junction \$10.00; Johnstown, \$9.80; Altoona, \$9.80; Harrisburg, \$5.06, and from all other stations on the Pennsylvania system at reduced rates. This inauguration will be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capital at all times, and its enormous equipment and splendid terminal advantages at Washington make it especially popular on such occasions. 1-1 to c-a

**YANK AND JOHNNY REB.**

A Pathetic Incident of One of the Civil War Battles.  
From the Lexington Leader.

William Wilkerson, who was for many years jailer of Fayette county, and who was noted for his fidelity to truth, related the following pathetic incident of heroism which he witnessed shortly after the battle of Richmond, Ky., in 1862:

"A son of my friend, Hon. Cassius M. Clay, was killed in the fight at Richmond, and it was my duty to visit the battlefield to identify the body and take it to his father's home. While riding slowly over the scene of the battle I heard groans, which I was sure came from a cornfield near at hand. Looking down the corn rows I soon discovered two wounded soldiers lying about forty yards apart. One was a Federal and the other was a Confederate. A cannon ball had broken and terribly mangled both of the Confederate's legs, while the Federal was shot through the body and thigh.

"I am dying for water," I heard the Federal say just as I discovered them. His words sounded as if they came from a parched mouth.

"I have some water in my canteen. You are welcome to a drink if you'll come here," said the Confederate, who had feebly raised his head from the ground to look at his late enemy when he heard his pitiful cry for water.

"I couldn't move to save my life," groaned the Federal, as he dropped his head to the ground, while his whole body quivered with agony.

"Then I beheld an act of heroism which held me spellbound until it was too late for me to give the assistance I should have rendered. The Confederate lifted his head again and took another look at his wounded foe, and I saw an expression of tender pity come over his pain-distorted face as he said:

"Hold out a little longer, Yank, and I'll try to come to you." Then the brave fellow, by digging his fingers in the ground and catching hold of the cornstalks, painfully dragged himself to the Federal's side, the blood from his mangled legs making a red trail the entire distance. The tears ran down my cheeks like rain, and out of sympathy for him, I groaned every time he moved, but I was so lost to everything except the fellow's heroism that I did not once think of helping him.

"When the painful journey was finished he offered his canteen to the Federal, who took it and drank eagerly, the water seeming to sizzle as it passed down his parched throat.

Then, with a deep sigh of relief, he reached out to the Confederate, and it was plain to see as they clasped hands and looked into each other's eyes that whatever of hate may have rankled once in the hearts of these men had now given place to mutual sympathy and love. Even while I watched them I saw the Confederate's body quiver as if in a spasm of pain, and when his head dropped to the ground I knew that a hero had crossed the dark river. The Federal kissed the dead hero's hand repeatedly, and cried like a child until I had him removed to the hospital, where he, too, died the next day.

—I have given Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for croup that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for croup and colds in children.—Geo. E. WOLFF, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Fernandina, Fla. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

ELECTORAL VOTE COUNT.

Congress Formally Declares McKinley and Hobart Elected.

THE CEREMONY IN THE HOUSE.

Senators Met in Joint Session With the Representatives--Vice-President Presided Over the Important Formality--

McKinley, 271; Bryan, 176; Hobart, 271; Sewall, 149; Thomas E. Watson, 27.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—For the twenty-seventh time in the history of the United States, Senators and Representatives met in solemn conclave Wednesday in the Hall of the House of Representatives to declare the vote which silently transfers the Government of the Nation from one set of rulers to another.

The Capitol was crowded in anticipation of the ceremony which was to mark the day, but excellent arrangements prevented confusion or intrusion of uninvited visitors. The spectators of the count were largely the members of Congressmen's families and



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their intimate friends, the galleries, by resolution, having been reserved for their use. One section of about 200 seats was thrown open to the public.

The Executive and Diplomatic galleries were reserved for those entitled to occupy them under the rules. For the accommodation of the Senate and its officers 100 additional chairs had been placed on the floor of the House.

The members of the Senate appeared at the north door promptly at 1 o'clock p. m. headed by Vice-President Stevenson, Sergeant-at-Arms Bright and Secretary Cox, and their presence was formally announced to the House by Doorkeeper Glenn.

The Representatives rose to their feet, and remained standing until the members of the upper house had found the places assigned to them. Next came two Capitol policemen bearing the mahogany box in which the certificates of the result of the election in the several States had been placed by the Vice-President as they had been received by him from the messengers appointed to bring them to the Capitol.

Vice-President Stevenson, according to the terms of the law under which the joint convention assembled, occupied the Speaker's chair. Mr. Reed sitting at his side.

The tellers for the House were Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee; for the Senate this duty was performed by Senators Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Lodge, of Massachusetts.

The Vice-President with ceremonious solemnity unlocked the electoral box and took out the envelopes containing the certificates of the Electoral Colleges, each envelope being signed by all the electors of the several States, and securely sealed. As each certificate was opened the vote of the State was announced and tally was kept by the tellers of both Senate and House.

Senator Blackburn read the certificates. Senator Lodge alternated with him in the reading process. As the count proceeded and the House tellers, Messrs. Grosvenor and Richardson, took a hand, the reading of the full text of the certificates was abandoned, the tellers confining themselves to a simple statement of the result as disclosed by the documents before them.

The official count was announced at 2 o'clock as follows:

For President of the United States—William McKinley, 271; William J. Bryan, 176.

For Vice-President of the United States—Garret A. Hobart, 271. Arthur Sewall, 149; Thomas E. Watson, 27.

The Vice-President thereupon declared William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart respectively elected President and Vice-President of the United States. The Vice-President added that this declaration was in law sufficient, and that the joint session was adjourned. A burst of handclapping followed this statement, and the great audience quietly dispersed.

ROBBED OF \$30,000 OF SILVER.

A Pack Train Laden With Bullion Overcome by Robbers.

The owners of the Julio mine at Somborette, Mexico, have just suffered a loss of about \$30,000 by the robbery of a large pack train of burros loaded with silver bullion. The pack train was on its way from Somborette to San Felipe, from which place the bullion was to be shipped by the railroad to market. A mounted guard of armed men accompanied the train, as is the custom there.

While passing through the mountains twenty miles from Somborette, a band of robbers attacked the conductor. Several members of the guard assisted in the capture of their companions and the robbery. The burros were driven into the mountains with their precious burden, and have not yet been found. The faithful members of the guard were bound and left lying by the trail, where they were found several hours later.

FASTEST TORPEDO BOAT.

The Test of No. 6, Off the Harbor of Newport, Showed Great Results.

United States Torpedo Boat No. 6 proved herself to the naval officers in a trial run off Newport, R. I., not only to be a remarkable craft, but also probably the most speedy in the world, when continuous running is taken into consideration. The true official figures on the run give her a speed of only 28.72 to 28.78 knots, but it was quite apparent to those on board that the boat was not forced to her limit, and that she might be rated as a thirty-knot boat if in the hands of a trained crew, for at no time was the steam limit of 225 pounds reached, nor did her propeller reach 400 revolutions per minute, while there was every indication that she was equal to much above this.

THE BRADLEY MARTIN BALL.

Splendid Costumes, Beautiful Decorations and Artistic Dances.

The much-heralded fancy dress ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin took place at the Hotel Waldorf, New York City, Wednesday night. Preachers had discussed it in their pulpits, and other preachers had given interviews to the press about it. Social reformers had expressed their disapproval of the event because a half-million dollars was to be spent for one night's pleasure of a thousand wealthy men and women. In fact the social function at one time threatened to become an international issue.

The ball began at midnight and ended at 5 o'clock a. m. The cost, the hostess was about \$125,000, and it will go down in history as a riot of color and display. It will be classed with the Schermerhorn fancy dress ball of nearly half a century ago, the Prince of Wales's ball and the Vanderbilt ball. But it



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eclipsed all of these. It is the crowning glory of the social life of New York of this century. It may not be surpassed in another hundred years. It was a gorgeous, superb and wonderful spectacle.

Twelve hundred invitations had been issued for the event, but little more than half the number of those invited were in attendance. Of those that came, also, quite a number left early.

Many seemed to have put in an appearance simply out of curiosity, to witness the really superb decorations of the ballroom and the unique spectacle of a large number of persons, prominent in social circles, arrayed in the picturesque costumes of two, three, and four centuries ago.

Outside the hotel the crowds became so dense that at 10 o'clock the police, who were present in large numbers, were obliged to clear Thirty-third street, in order to allow the carriages of the guests to deposit their owners and make an exit quickly. In Fifth avenue the crowd was even greater, and a great mass of people stood packed together to look at the carriages. The guests began to arrive at 11 o'clock, and they had not all arrived at midnight, the hour when the first quadrille was announced to begin.

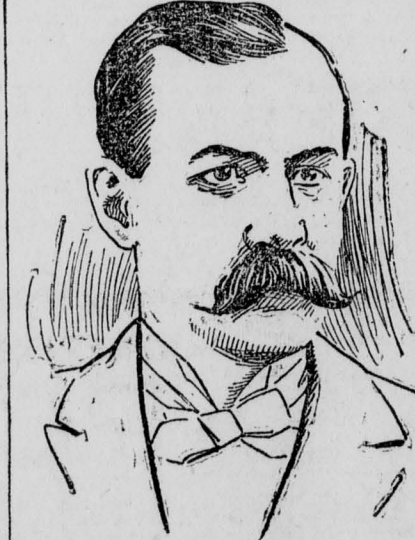
The guests alighted at the door of Mr. Boldt's residence, west of the hotel, where the sidewalk was canopied for 100 feet. The second floor of the house was given over to dressing rooms and hairdressers, maids, valets, armor bearers and ladies in waiting on the kings, queens, princes, princesses, courtiers and other representatives of past century life who were Mrs. Martin's guests. "Costumes of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries" were demanded in the invitations to the ball.

The time of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., the gayest and most profligate regimes of the court at Versailles, was best represented. The Louis XV. epoch was in Mrs. Martin's mind when arranging the floral and tapestry decorations. In no more appropriate way could the lavish display of pink roses, garlanded and in loose profusion, have been used.

The costume of Mr. Bradley Martin himself was a court dress of the time of Louis XV. It was made of white and pink brocade satin, with knee breeches and white and silk hose. Diamond buckles were on his low, red-heeled shoes. Mrs. Martin's costume was a copy of an old painting representing Mary Queen of Scots. She wore a long robe of black velvet, made full on the hips and with a long, pointed bodice, with a petticoat of embroidered white satin. A jeweled stomacher and black velvet pointed cap, trimmed with jewels. Mrs. Martin wore many of her wonderful diamonds and pearls.

It was after midnight when Mrs. Bradley Martin, dressed in her Mary Stuart costume had received her guests. Immediately afterward the first quadrille, led by Mrs. Martin and John Jacob Astor, was begun.

Utah's New Free-Silver Senator.



JOSEPH L. RAWLINS. (New Free-Silver Democratic Senator) from Utah, elected by one majority.)

Canal Bill Withdrawn.

Senator Morgan, who has been in charge of the Nicaragua Canal bill, formerly withdrew it. It was, therefore, displaced on the Senate calendar and cannot be taken up this session. Mr. Morgan prefaced his withdrawal of the bill by a bitter attack on Great Britain, whose influence, he asserted, had been actively exerted to prevent American control of the canal.

SWITZERLAND'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Dr. Adolph Deucher Again Chief Executive of the Little Republic.

Dr. Adolph Deucher, the newly-elected President of the Republic of Switzerland, does not go into this important office as a tyro. The doctor once before served as the Chief Executive of the stanch little Republic in the Alps. That was six years ago, and his administration was pleasing and satisfactory to the Swiss. Dr. Deucher is a native of Steckborn, in Thurgau, and was born in 1831. He went abroad for his studies and Heidelberg turned him out an M. D. He finished his medi-



DR. A. DEUCHER, PRESIDENT OF SWITZERLAND.

cal studies at Zurich, Prague, and Vienna. He was chosen a member of the Canton Council in 1838, and in 1879 was sent to the prefecture of the Council. From 1869 until 1873 he was German member of the National Council. He then retired from public life and devoted himself to his profession till 1879, when he was re-elected to the Council. He was President of the Council from 1882 until 1893. Ten years ago Dr. Deucher was elected to the Federal Council of his country, and last year was made Vice-President of that body, which is equivalent to the Vice-President of the Republic. Switzerland always rewards its Vice-Presidents by promoting them to the highest office, and all the Swiss knew that the doctor would again fill the office he so well filled before. As President he retains the direction of the Department of Agriculture and Industry as a Federal Councillor, and the enlargement of his office will serve to assist him materially in the functions of these important internal services.

RIOTING IN HAMBURG.

A Serious Outbreak Among the Dejected Dock Workers.

A big riot occurred in Hamburg, Germany, between the dejected striking dockmen and the police. Two men were killed and nineteen seriously wounded. Among the latter are five policemen.

The fighting became very serious, revolvers and sabres being freely used. The police were rapidly getting the worst of the contest, being greatly outnumbered by the raging mob of rioters, whose members were quickly swelled, not only by genuine workmen, but by the hordes of vicious idlers about the harbor, who were only too anxious under the circumstances to engage with their natural enemies, the police.

Eventually reinforcements were hurried to the scene, and finally the rioters were dispersed with great difficulty. Later crowds of workmen gathered in Sanct Pauli, Wilhelmsburg and Altona, all of which places are practically parts of Hamburg, and threatened vengeance on the police. Ninety-one of the rioters were arrested.

TRAIN HELD UP IN ARIZONA.

One of the Robbers Killed and Registered Mail Stolen.

Two robbers attempted to hold up the westbound passenger train on the Santa Fe line, sixty miles east of Kingman, Arizona. After stopping the train they made the fireman get off the engine and uncouple the express and mail cars. One of the robbers was standing near the engine and Messenger Sellers fired at him at short range. The robber fell dead. The other robber then compelled the fireman to get on the engine again and run the engine and express and mail cars up the road, where it was stopped and the robber made an unsuccessful attempt to get into the express car. The mail car was then entered and several registered packages were taken. The robber then disappeared in the darkness.

PICKED UP UNDER AN ENGINE.

Carried 300 Yards Before the Train Could Be Stopped, Yet Only Bruised.

Dennis Hamilton, an employee of the Erie Railroad, was walking on the track just above the station at Hornellsville, N. Y., when a fast passenger train came up behind him. The pilot of the engine knocked him down, and he was pulled up under the engine, between the pilot and the front pony trucks, and carried in this dangerous position over switches and frogs for nearly 300 yards. When the train was stopped the engine had to be jacked up to allow him to be taken out. He escaped with but a few bruises, and was able to walk home. The train was delayed half an hour.

DROPPED DEAD IN THE PULPIT.

Wife of a Revivalist Dies While Exhorting a Congregation.

Mrs. William I. Lee, the aged wife of the Methodist evangelist, the Rev. William I. Lee, dropped dead while exhorting the congregation in the Methodist Church at Felicity, Ohio. She was assisting her husband in his revival work, as had been her custom for years.

Women screamed and men wept at the sight of the white-haired evangelist who lay dead in the pulpit before them. The couple celebrated their golden wedding a few weeks ago at Piqua.

Drowned Herself and Children.

At Big Timber, Montana, the wife of John Cort threw her three children into the Yellowstone River and then jumped in after them. All were drowned, and the bodies have not yet been recovered. The cause of the tragedy is said to be domestic unhappiness. The three children were under two years of age, two being twins.

A Papuan Feast.

According to a recent visitor to the island of Papua, the basis of exchange there is arrack, or Java rum, one-half gallon of which is reckoned equal to one day's work at fishing or rattan cutting. No money is used. "When this nectar of the Papuan enters a home, every occupation is dropped and the family devotes all its attention with enthusiastic energy to its consumption. Their efforts never flag while the rum lasts or strength remains. The resulting stupefaction lasts for days, but on recovery the family cheerfully proceeds by persevering industry to acquire the means of procuring more." Arrack, we learn from the same authority, is without a rival as "the most villainous intoxicant known," and its only competitor in the affections of the Papuan is roast wild pig. Together, they are said to be to the Papuan simply irresistible.—Westminster Gazette.

From the Statistic Fiend.

The fad for collecting ridiculous statistics seems to be growing. The statistic fiend has discovered how much time a man wastes in his life crawling under the dressing-table in search of a lost collar-stud; and he can tell us exactly how many years we waste for the purpose of eating; then, again, how many tons of bread, meat or potatoes we may have eaten in these wasted years.

Now a reader, who lives in Glasgow, has written to inform me that, after several weeks of laborious calculation he has discovered that one ton and some odd pounds is worn off the boots of the London public every day. This material, if restored to its proper condition, would be sufficient to form a leather strap an inch wide and ten miles long and, with one year's accumulation, would reach from London to New York.—Answers.

Elephant Obituary.

Jeannette, the oldest elephant in the country, died at Wallace's circus quarters, Peru, Ind. She was the only female African elephant in captivity. She was brought over more than seventy-five years ago, and has been with many circuses.—Chicago Chronicle.

Experiments in Florida and southern Georgia make it clear that tobacco equal to the growth in Cuba can be produced on American soil.

A Solid Basis.

Gold is a solid basis of financial transaction, and for business that's the best thing for us. It is so in the physical conditions. If by some carelessness or exposure to sudden cold the muscles of the back are contracted and stiffened, we have at once lumbago, or lame back, sometimes called "crick in the back," which is disabling and unites all who have for any activity. Now, to get back to a solid basis of health and strength, St. Jacobs Oil should at once be used to relax the twisted muscles and restore to their natural condition. It takes but a short time to perform the cure and the cure is certain. The back is then on a solid basis for strength and work, and nothing will bring about the change like this great remedy for pain.

Boston is to have a grand spectacular whist party, made up of 3200 players.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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Pennsylvania & Southern Railway, the only route operating through sleeping car service, New York to Nashville, Tenn., without change. Through car leaves New York daily at 4:30 P. M., carries you through the glorious mountains of North Carolina via Washington, Asheville, Knoxville and Chattanooga. New York office, 271 Broadway.

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Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

First Hood's Sarsaparilla

Last and always Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood. That is why it permanently cures when all other medicines fail. Remember, Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

10¢ 25¢ 50¢

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.

Charles W. Cass, of New York City, President of the Cass Realty Corporation, an important investment company which invests its clients' money of large or small amounts exclusively in New York City rent-bearing real estate, puts new meaning into the statement that "debt is a curse." He says: "Every dollar of interest charge sooner or later comes out of labor. A merchant starts business on \$1000 cash \$5000 borrowed money. His interest is charged on the price of his goods. Every dollar of public and corporate and business debt is a burden on labor and takes toll from the 'product of labor' which should belong to the worker. When the fixed annual interest charge from all causes on a people becomes greater than the annual increase of wealth, that civilization dies. Hence, debt, public or private, is a curse. The Cass Realty Corporation, are substituting ownership for debt. It invests money in Manhattan Island improved rent-bearing, advancing real estate only and in nothing else. Investors become co-owners of choice property. Guarantee fund pays back money in part or in full when needed. A tenth regular consecutive dividend at six per cent. has just been paid. Investments begin to earn profits at once. One dollar or any amount is received any time, and as often as desired. It pays six per cent. because it earns more. The surplus is distributed to investors by extra dividends as shareholders decide. The surplus over six per cent. 1894 was \$2573.50; in 1895 \$53,234.31; in 1896 \$82,794.52. The assets of the Cass Realty Corporation in 1894 were \$215,844.90, in 1895 \$584,020.74; in 1896 \$814,220.88. Parties interested may write or call for full particulars to the Cass Realty Corporation, 209, 211, 213 East Twenty-third street, New York. The Corporation is certainly a new opportunity to small and moderate investors."

The British steamship City of Adra was lost off the coast of Spain.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and \$1.00, at all druggists.

The Texas House has passed a bill prohibiting Sunday baseball.

Florida. The West Coast of Florida, the finest semi-tropical country in the world. Illustrated descriptive book sent upon receipt four cents postage. J. J. Farnsworth, Eastern Pass. Agent, Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

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Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—E. H. Hays, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1894.

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That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Coughs, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application. WHEN USED INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Croup, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

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ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER

PAYS NYNUN—7.

## REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "A King Eating Grass."

Text: "The same hour was the thing fulfilled upon Nebuchadnezzar, and he was driven from men, and did eat grass as oxen, and his body was wet with the dew of heaven, till his hairs were grown like eagles' feathers, and his nails like birds' claws."—Daniel iv., 33.

Better shade your eyes lest they be put out with the splendor of Babylon, as some morning you walk out with Nebuchadnezzar on the suspension bridges which hang from the housetops and he shows you the vastness of his realm. As the sun kindles the domes with glistening almost insufferable and the great streets thunder up their pomp into the ear of the monarch, and armed towers stand around, adorned with the spoils of conquered empires, Nebuchadnezzar waves his hand above the stupendous scene and exclaims, "Is not this great Babylon, that I have built for the house of the kingdom by the might of my power and for the honor of my majesty?" But in an instant all that splendor is gone from his vision, for a voice falls from the heaven, saying: "O King Nebuchadnezzar, to thee it is spoken. The kingdom is departed from thee, and thou shalt drive thee from men, and thou shalt dwell with the beasts of the field. They shall make thee to eat grass as oxen, and seven years shall pass over thee, until thou know that the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men and giveth it to whomsoever he will." One hour from the time that he made the boast he is on the way to the fields, a maniac, and rushing into the forests, he becomes one of the beasts, covered with eagles' feathers for protection from the cold, and his nails growing to birds' claws in order that he might dig the earth for roots and climb the trees for nuts.

You see there is a great variety in the Scriptural landscape. In several discourses we have looked at mountains of excellence, but now we look down into a great, dark chasm of wickedness as we come to speak of Nebuchadnezzar. God in His Word sets before us the beauty of self denial, of sobriety, of devotion, of courage, and then, lest we should not thoroughly understand Him, he introduced Daniel and Paul and Deborah as illustrations of those virtues. God also speaks to us in His Word as to the fullness of pride, of folly, of impiety and lest we should not thoroughly understand Him, introduces Nebuchadnezzar as the impersonation of these forms of depravity. The former style of character is a lighthouse, showing us a way into a safe harbor, and the latter style of character is a black buoy, swinging on the rocks, to show where vessels wreck themselves. Thanks unto God for both the buoy and the lighthouse! The host of Nebuchadnezzar is thundering at the gates of Jerusalem. The crown of that sacred city is struck into the dust by the hand of Babylonian insolence. The vessels of the temple, which had never been desecrated by profane touch, were ruthlessly seized for sacrilege and transportation. Oh, what a sad hour when those Jews, at the command of the invading army, are obliged to leave the home of their nativity? How their hearts must have been wrung with anguish when, on the day they departed, they heard the trumpets from the top of the temple announcing the hour for morning sacrifice and saw the smoke of the altars ascending around the holy hill of Zion; for well they knew that in a far distant land they would never hear that trumpet call nor behold the majestic ascent of the sacrifice! Behold those captives on the road from Jerusalem to Babylon! Worn and weary, they dare not halt, for roundabout are armed men urging them on with hoot and shout and blasphemy.

Aged men tottered along on their staves, weeping that they could not lay their bones in the sleeping place of their fathers and children, wondered at the length of the way and sobbed themselves to sleep when the night had fallen. It seemed as if at every step a heart broke. But at a turn of the road Babylon suddenly springs upon the view of the captives, with its gardens and palaces. A shout goes up from the army as they behold their native city, but not one buzz is heard from the captives. These exiles saw no splendor there, for it was not home. The Euphrates did not have the water gleam of the brook Kedron or the pool of Siloam. The willows of Babylon, on which they hung their untuned harps, were not as graceful as the trees which at the foot of Mount Moriah seemed to weep at the departed glory of Judah, and all the fragrance that descended from the hanging gardens upon that great city was not so sweet as one breath of the acacia and frankincense that the high priest kindled in the sanctuary at Jerusalem.

On a certain night, a little while after these captives had been brought to his city, Nebuchadnezzar is scared with a night vision. A bad man's pillow is apt to be stuffed with deeds and forebodings which keep talking in the night. He will find that the eagles' down in his pillow will stick him like porcupine quills. The ghosts of old transgressors are sure to wander about in the darkness and beckon and hiss. Yet when the morning came he found that the vision had entirely fled from him. Dreams drop no anchors, and therefore are apt to sail away before we can fasten them. Nebuchadnezzar calls all the wise men of the land into his presence, demanding that by their necromancy they explain his dream. They of course fail. Then their faithful king issues an edict with as little sense as mercy, ordering the slaying of all the learned men of the country. But Daniel the prophet comes in with the interpretation just in time to save the wise men and the Jewish captives.

My friends, do you not see that pride and ruin ride in the same saddle? See Nebuchadnezzar on the proud throne of all the earth, and then see him graze with the sheep and the cattle! Pride is commander, well plumed and companioned, but it leads forth a dark and frowning host. The arrows from the Almighty's quiver are apt to strike a man when on the wing. Goliath shakes his great spear in defiance, but the smooth stones from the brook make him stagger and fall like an ox under a butcher's bludgeon. He who is down cannot fall. Vessels sounding under bare poles do not feel the force of the storm, while those with all sails set capsize at the sudden descent of the tempest.

Remember that we can be as proud of our humility as anything else. Antisthenes walked the streets of Athens with a ragged cloak to demonstrate his humility, but Socrates declared he could see his hypocrisy through the holes in his cloak. We would all see ourselves smaller than we are if we were as philosophic as Socrates, the Emperor of Rome, who said at the close of his life, "I have seen everything, and everything is nothing." And when the urn that was to contain his ashes was at his command brought to him, he said, "Little urn, thou shalt contain one for whom the world was too little."

Do you not also learn from the misfortune of this king of Babylon what a terrible thing is the loss of reason? There is no calamity that can possibly befall us in this world so great as derangement of intellect; to have the body of man and yet to fall even below the instinct of a brute. In this world of horrible sights, the most horrible is the idiot's stare. In this world of horrible sounds, the most horrible is the maniac's laugh. A ves-

sel driven on the rocks, when hundreds drag down never to rise and other hundreds groan their mangled and shivering bodies upon the winter's beach, is nothing compared to the foundering of intellects full of vast hopes and attainments and capacities.

Christ's heart went out toward those who were epileptic, falling into the fire, or maniacs cutting themselves among the tombs. We are accustomed to be more grateful for physical health than for the proper working of our mind. We are apt to take it for granted that the intellect which has served us so well will always be faithful. We forget that an engine of such tremendous power, where the wheels have such vastness of circle and such swiftness of motion, and the least impediment might put it out of gear, can only be kept in proper balance by a divine hand. No human hand could engineer the train of immortal faculties. How strange it is that our memory, on whose shoulders all the misfortunes and successes and occurrences of a lifetime are placed, should not oftener break down, and that the scales of judgment, which have been weighing so much and so long, should not lose their adjustment and their fancy, which holds a dangerous wand, should not sometimes maliciously wave it, bringing into the heart forebodings and hallucinations the most appalling! Is it not strange that this mind, which hopes so much in its mighty leaps for the attainment of its objects, should not be dashed to pieces on its disappointments? Though so delicately tuned, this instrument of untold harmony plays on, though fear shakes it and vexations rack it and sorrow and joy and loss and gain in quick succession beat out of it their dirge or toll from their anthem. At morning and at night, when in your prayer you rehearse the cause of your thanksgiving, next to the salvation by Jesus Christ, praise the Lord for the preservation of your reason.

See also in this story of Nebuchadnezzar the use that God makes of bad men. The actions of the wicked are used as instruments for the punishment of wickedness in others or as the illustration of some principle in the divine government. Nebuchadnezzar subserved both purposes. Even so I will go back with you to the history of every reprobate that the world has ever seen, and I will show you how to a great extent his wickedness was limited in its destructive power and how God glorified Himself in the overthrow and disgrace of His enemy. Babylon is full of abomination, and wicked Cyrus destroys it. Persia fills the cup of its iniquity, and vile Alexander puts an end to it. Macedonia must be chastised, and bloody Emilius does it. The Bastille is to be destroyed, and corrupt Napoleon accomplishes it. Even so selfish and wicked men are often made to accomplish great and glorious purposes. Joseph's brethren were guilty of superlative perfidy and meanness when they sold him into slavery for about \$7, yet how they must have been overwhelmed with the truth that God never forsakes the righteous when they saw He had become the Prime Minister of Egypt! Pharaoh oppresses the Israelites with the most diabolic tyranny; yet stand still and see the salvation of God. The plagues descend, the locusts, and the hail; and the destroying angel, showing that there is a God who will defend the cause of His people, and finally, after the Israelites have passed through the parted sea, behold, in the wreck of the drowned army, that God's enemies are as chaff in a whirlwind! In some financial panic the righteous suffered with the wicked. Houses and stores and shops in a night foundered on the rock of bankruptcy, and healthy credit without warning dropped dead in the street, and money ran up the long ladder of twenty-five per cent. to laugh down upon those who could not climb after it.

Dealers with pockets full of securities stood shouting in the deaf ears of banks. Men rushed down the streets with protested notes after them. Those who before found it hard to spend their money were left without money to spend. Laborers went home for want of work, to see hunger in their chair at the table and upon the hearth. Winter blew his breath of frost through fingers of icicles, and sheriffs with attachments dug among the cinders of fallen storehouses, and whole cities joined in the long funeral procession, marching to the grave of dead fortunes and a fallen commerce. Verily the righteous suffered with the wicked, but generally the wicked had the worst of it. Splendid estates that had come together through schemes of wickedness were dashed to pieces like a potter's vessel, and God wrote with letters of fire, amid the ruin and destruction of reputations, and estates that were thought impregnable, the old fashioned truth, which centuries ago He wrote in His Bible, "The way of the wicked he turneth upside down." As the stars in heaven are reflected from the waters of the earth, even so great and magnificent purposes are reflected back from the boiling sea of human passion and turmoil. As the voice of a sweet song uttered among the mountains may be uttered back from the cavernous home of wild beast and rocks split and thunder scarred, so the great harmonies of God's providence are rung back from the darkest caverns of this sin struck earth. Sennacherib and Abimelech and Herod and Judas and Nero and Nebuchadnezzar, though they struggled like beasts unbroken to the load, were put into a yoke, where they were compelled to help draw ahead God's great projects of mercy.

Again, let us learn the lesson that men can be guilty of polluting the sacred vessels of the temple and carrying them away to Babylon. The sacred vessels in the temple at Jerusalem were the cups and plates of gold and silver with which the rites and ceremonies were celebrated. The laying of heathen hands upon them and the carrying them off as spoils were an unbounded offense to the Lord of the temple. Yet Nebuchadnezzar committed this very sacrilege. Though that wicked king is gone, the sins he inaugurated walk up and down the earth, cursing it from century to century. The sin of desecrating sacred things is committed by those who on sacramental day take the communion cup, while their conversation and deeds all show that they live down in Babylon. How solemn is the Sacrament! It is a time for vows, a time for repentance, a time for faith. Sinai stands near with its fire split clouds and Calvary with its fire split clouds. The Holy Spirit broods over the scene, and the glory of heaven seems to gather in the sanctuary. Vile indeed must that man be who will come in from his idols and unrepented follies to take hold of the sacred vessels of the temple. Oh, thou Nebuchadnezzar! Back with you to Babylon!

Those also desecrate sacred things who use the Sabbath for any other than religious purposes. This holy day was let down from heaven amid the intense secularities of the week to remind us that we are immortal and to allow us preparation for an endless state of happiness. It is a green spot in the hot desert of the world that gushes with fountains and waves with palm trees. This is the time to shake the dust from the robe of our piety and in the tents of Israel sharpen our swords for future conflict. Heaven, that seems so far off on other days, alights upon the earth, and the song of heavenly choirs and the hosanna of the white-robed seem to mingle with our earthly worship. We hear the wailing infant of Bethlehem, and the hammer stroke of the carpenter's weary son in Nazareth, and the prayer of Gethsemane, and the bitter cry of Golgotha. Glory be unto the Lord of the Sabbath! With that one day in seven God divides this great sea of business and

gayety, that so, dry shod, we may pass between the worldly business of the past and the worldly business of the future.

But to many the Sabbath comes only as a day for neighborhood visiting, field rambling, hotel lounging and political caucusing. This glorious Sabbath, which was intended only as a golden chalice from which the thirsty should drink, is 'this moment being carried down to Babylon. I do not exaggerate the truth when I say that to tens of thousands there is no distinction between the Sabbath and the week days except that on the Lord's day they do not work, while they eat more largely and dissipate more thoroughly. Sabbath breakers are like hunters who should compel their hounds to take rest while themselves continue on the weary chase, for men on the Sabbath allow their bodies, which are merely the animal nature, sufficient repose, while their immortal nature, which should be fed and refreshed, is compelled to chase up and down this world's highway. How shameful to rob God of His day, when He allows men so much lawful acquisition, ever of a worldly nature, on the Sabbath, for, although men themselves are commanded to rest, the corn and the wheat and the grass grow just as rapidly on the Sabbath as on other days, so that while they sit in the sanctuary they are actually becoming richer in worldly things. While you are doing nothing your bonds and mortgages are all accumulating interest for your estate just as fast as on other days. Men hired by the month or year are receiving just as much wages while quiet on the Sabbath as they are the hard working weekdays. No, I say how unutterably mean it is, when God is adding to your worldly estate on the Sabbath as certainly as on other days, that any should not be satisfied with that, attempt to seize additional secular advantage from the Lord's day. Have you never noticed the curious fact that our worldly occupation frequently seems to be divided into sections of six days each?

Every week we have just enough work given us to do in six days. God makes just enough breaks in our continuous occupations to thrust in the Sabbath. If you have not before noticed, observe hereafter that when Saturday night comes, there is almost always a good stopping place in your business. All things secular and spiritual in providence and revelation seem to say, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." When the six days of creation had passed, God stopped working. Not even a pure flower or a white cloud would He make, because it was the Sabbath, and, giving an example to all future times, He rested.

Just in proportion as men are wrong will they be boisterous in their religious contentions. The lamb of religion is always gentle, while there is no lion so fierce as the roaring lion that goes about seeking whom he may devour. Let Gibralters belch their war flame on the sea, and the Dardanelles darken the Hellespont with the smoke of their batteries, but forever and ever let there be good will among those who profess to be subjects of the gospel of gentleness. "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men."

What an embarrassing thing to meet in heaven if we have not settled our controversies on earth. So I give out for all people of all religions to sing John Fawcett's hymn, in short meter, composed in 1772, but just as appropriate for 1897:

Blest be the tie that binds  
Our hearts in Christian love.  
The fellowship of kindred minds  
Is like to that above.

From sorrow, toil and pain  
And sin we shall be free,  
And perfect love and friendship reign  
Through all eternity.

### CIVIL SERVICE.

#### The Competitive Class Enlarged and the Commission Nearly Satisfied.

The thirteenth annual report of the Civil Service Commission has been submitted to the President. It reviews the growth of the Government's civil service and important reforms and extensions contemplated.

The promulgation of the law on the subject of political assessments and the commission's warning to employees during the campaign that they could not be forced to contribute to political funds, the report says, had a most salutary effect.

In the last four years the removals from competitive positions at Washington were less than two per cent. a year, not including those from necessary reductions in the force. In the unclassified and exempt service at Washington the removals are believed to have aggregated in the four years at least fifty per cent.

The total approximate number of positions in the civil branch of the Government is 178,717. Of these 87,107 are in the classified service and 91,610 unclassified. Of these not yet classified 68,725 are postmasters of the fourth class, whom the commission would include in the competitive class.

The commission is of opinion that when the fourth-class postoffices shall be included in the classification by executive order, the four years' tenure of office acts are repealed and regulations in successful operations in all the departments requiring promotions to be based on the efficiency of employees, the reforms in executive civil service will be practically complete.

For the five branches of the classified service during the year ending June 30, 1896, 31,270 persons were examined, of whom 20,493 passed and 5084 were appointed.

### THE WEALTH OF CUBA.

#### Her Principal Resources Are Sugar and Tobacco.

The destruction which the war in Cuba is now causing and the devastation of her crops is of vast consequence to the United States. The importance of the island in point of commerce is immense to this country, as can best be judged by a glance at the statistics of her resources. The wealth of Cuba lies, to a great extent, in her sugar and tobacco crops, but she possesses other important products whose production and export have been rapidly developed of recent years, and which will constitute in the future the means of payment for large imports. Among the exports from Cuba in 1891, one of the last years for which the official figures are available, were \$1,700,000 in mineral products, \$842,000 in timber, \$700,000 in bananas, \$450,000 in pineapples, \$450,000 in coffee and cocoa, \$310,000 in hides, \$287,000 in wax and honey, \$150,000 in sponges, \$130,000 in sweetmeats, \$110,000 in sweet potatoes, onions, etc., \$100,000 in cattle, \$91,000 in coconuts and \$668,000 of various other articles.

#### Caught Consumption From Cattle.

Captain L. Smith, President of the First National Bank of Mason City, Iowa, and member of the Board of Supervisors, has gone to California for his health. It is reported that the doctors diagnose his disease as consumption, contracted from inhaling tuberculosis from his diseased cattle. About a year ago his herd was afflicted and several were killed by the State Veterinary Surgeon.

An epidemic of grip prevails to such an extent in Fulton, Mo., that the services at some of the churches have been abandoned.

## One of Mrs. Pinkham's Talks

Concerning a Mother's Duty to Her Young Daughter. Together with a Chat with Miss Marie Johnson.

The balance wheel of a woman's life is menstruation. On the proper performance of this function depends her health.

Irregularity lays the foundation of many diseases, and is in itself symptom of disease. It is of the greatest importance that regularity be accomplished as soon as possible after the flow is an established fact.

Disturbance of the menstrual function poisons the blood. In young girls suppression develops latent inherited tendencies to scrofula or consumption, and no time must be lost in restoring regularity. Many a young girl goes to her grave because this difficulty has been thought lightly of, and mother has said, "Time will bring about a cure; she is young, I don't worry about her."

Mother, when you see your daughter languid and indifferent to things that usually interest a young girl, when you note that flush on her cheek, that glassy appearance in her eyes; when your daughter tells you that even the weight of her dress waist oppresses her, and that she has terrible pains in her stomach shortly after eating, don't ignore these signs! If you do, you will be following your daughter to the grave, for she will die!

This is gospel truth—she is developing consumption of the bowels!

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest regulator known to medicine. Make haste to use it on the first appearance of the tell-tale symptoms; it will restore all the female organs to their normal condition. Miss Marie Johnson's letter to Mrs. Pinkham, which follows, should interest all mothers and young ladies. She says:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I would have the headache so badly that everything would appear black before my eyes, and I could not go on with my studies. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity. Words cannot express my gratitude, and I cannot thank you enough for your kind advice and medicine."—MISS MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa.



Lydia E. Pinkham



### REASONS FOR USING

## Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.



A St. Louis paper hanger and contractor, in enumerating some of his past troubles, said: "My wife and I swear by Ripans Tabules. Many a morning I have gone to work on a job and had to quit. I can't begin to tell you all the suffering I have gone through. I lost my appetite and nearly starved myself in trying to work up a relish for food; but indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and headache constantly attended me. I took bitters, tonics, pills, but they didn't cure me. My wife had also some trouble with her stomach and it was a friend of hers who first told her to try

## RIPANS TABULES

We started in together to take them. My appetite soon came back and I began to feel bully, and my wife is as well as ever she was in her life."

"Thoughtless Folks Have the Hardest Work, But Quick Witted People Use

## SAPOLIO

### The Kosmic Problem Solved!

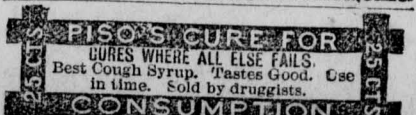
Christian ministers, teachers, people, read and learn Bible revelations of the above-titled book. Paradise found and Heaven revealed by the symbolism of Solomon's Temple, Altar, Noah's Ark, Great Pyramid. Never anything more wonderful. Book, with chart, 50 cents. By mail on receipt of price. MT. HOPE PUB. CO., 835 Broadway, N. Y.



### "My Profits Doubled

from the day I took your advice and bought your 'ADVANCE' MACHINE!" "I wish I had taken it sooner!" "One of the successful Well Drillers who uses our machinery and tools for Drilling Wells in Ohio made this remark a few days ago. He did over \$6000 worth of Drilling in 10 months last year. LOOMIS & NYMAN, - Tiffin, Ohio.

OPIUM AND CURED IN 10 TO 20 DAYS. No Pain. Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.



# The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....\$1.00  
SIX MONTHS......50  
THREE MONTHS......25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

## MOUNT UNION.

Chas. W. Hiney was in Lewistown on business on Tuesday.

Dr. E. M. Rhodes visited friends at Atkinson's Mills over Sunday.

Election day passed off very quietly, a fairly large vote being polled.

B. F. Ewing, of McVeytown, visited friends in this place on Sunday.

Dr. W. J. Campbell, of Mapleton, was in town on professional business on Monday.

Miss Myrtle Deen, of Harrisburg, Pa., was the guest of friends in this place last week.

Rev. F. E. Purcell, pastor of the M. E. church at Shirleysburg, was in town on Friday.

About six inches of snow fell in this town and vicinity on Thursday night and Friday last.

F. H. Harrison is nursing an attack of neuralgia at his residence on Pennsylvania avenue.

A photographic entertainment was given in the Odd Fellows hall on Thursday evening last.

Bower Shaver returned home on Sunday morning from a six weeks' visit to friends in Pittsburgh.

D. S. Drake, Huntingdon's cycle and electrical merchant, was in town on business on Wednesday.

Thos. Stratford, who is a student at the State College, Centre county, is at home on a short vacation.

John Heckert, who has been confined to his home for some time past with the grippe, is able to be out again.

Harry Fields, who is going to school at the Normal college, Huntingdon, Pa., spent Sunday with parents and friends.

E. L. Fields, of Harrisburg, Pa., a passenger brakeman on the middle division, visited friends in town last week.

The employees of the chair factory in this place have been put on half time on account of the scarcity of orders. The reduction is only temporary.

Thunder and lightning at this time of the year is an unusual phenomenon for this latitude, yet on Monday evening both were witnessed in this place.

Col. J. A. M. Passmore, of Philadelphia, lectured in the Presbyterian church in this place on Friday evening last in the interest of the educational meeting which continued over two sessions on Saturday. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a large audience was present and education and all matters pertaining to it are supposed to have received an impetus from which we hope not to recover until this school term is over at least.

## THREE SPRINGS.

Geo. W. Steward Esq., was a recent visitor in this place.

Sigel Ashman returned home on Monday after a two-week's visit at the national capital.

W. W. Palmer and Miss Mae Evans, of Hustontown, were visitors in this place the past week.

A series of meetings are in progress in the M. E. church. We hope that great good may be accomplished.

H. H. Ashman and H. V. Cornelius, both of this place, made a business trip to the county capital the past week.

Richard Cutshall, of Springfield township, was in town the past week. Mr. Cutshall expects to be a candidate for jury commissioner next fall.

We have a young man in our town in the person of Edgar A. Hudson who is sixteen years of age, five feet six inches in height, and tips the beam at 180 pounds.

Prof. Clay Park, who is teaching our borough school, has designated Friday, February 19th, as "parents' day" at school. A special programme will be prepared for the occasion and it is hoped there will be a general turnout of parents and others on that day.

M. L. Weight, of this place, was caught under a fall of coal at Robertsville on last Thursday and was severely hurt about the head and left shoulder, the ligaments being torn loose from the

colar bone. The wound was properly reduced by Dr. J. C. Stever, of this place. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Allen Cutshall and P. B. Cutshall, trading at this place as Cutshall Bros., have leased the stone store building from the Rockhill Iron and Coal company at Robertsville and will take possession the first day of March. Allen is in the eastern cities this week purchasing a line of general merchandise for the above store. They will still continue in business at this place.

## TROUGH CREEK.

Rumor has it that Scott Bumgarner has gone to Fulton county to take to himself a wife.

Thos. Mierley died Saturday night and was buried in the Baptist cemetery on Monday afternoon.

The eight inches of snow last Friday made the sleighing first rate, but valentine day was so warm as to melt a good part of it.

It is reported that hard cider is being dealt out to persons of known intemperate habits. If this be true somebody may get into trouble.

A gentleman of German descent told the writer on Candlemas day that Valentine day is the day to depend on to govern the weather for the next six weeks. If we live we shall notice with interest how the prediction will hold out. His hogship would certainly have abundant opportunity to see his shadow.

The sheep dogs are still getting in their work, and that without detection until too late to be identified. Week before last they killed some for A. G. Wright, and last Thursday night killed A. W. Wright's best one and crippled another. The work was done so early in the night that it was impossible to follow the tracks next morning.

## The Election.

Notwithstanding the fact that the administration of local government is of vastly more importance to the citizen than the administration of the general government, only about twenty per cent. of the voting population of this borough saw fit to attend the election yesterday. Only thirty-five votes were polled. This indifference may be accounted for in the fact that but one ticket was in the field, designated as Republican. Forty-six votes were polled at the primaries when this ticket was nominated. The result of the election was as follows:

JUDGE OF ELECTION—J. C. Griffin, 34.

INSPECTOR—Melvin Miller, 29; John Crone, 1; E. E. Bell, 1; James M. Thompson, 2.

BURGESS—R. N. McCarl, 33.

COUNCILMEN—W. H. Mounts, 32; B. F. Slates, 31; E. Robley, 1; J. G. Gillam, 1; G. D. Wood, 1; J. L. Hetrick, 1; George Morgan, 1.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS—I. N. Swope, 34; G. W. Wright, 32; Marshall Truax, 1.

TAX COLLECTOR—John A. Toomey, 32; W. F. Gillam, 1.

AUDITOR—J. A. Brumbaugh, 34; Samuel Robley, 1.

Up to the time of going to press we have not received the returns from Union township.

## A Tour to Balm Florida via Pennsylvania Railroad.

When the North is at its worst Florida is at its best. When lakes and rivers are icebound here and drifting snow fills our streets the violets are blooming there and the air is laden with the sweet perfume of budding Spring. When Old Boreas howls around our northern homes and the frost king rules, the mocking bird is singing in Florida's graceful palms and the whole land is melodious with happy song. The elegant special trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Jacksonville tours are fitting introductions to this delightful land. The next tour, allowing two weeks in Florida, leaves New York and Philadelphia under personal escort February 23. Round-trip tickets, including Pullman accommodations and meals on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: From New York, \$50.00; Philadelphia, \$48.00; Canandaigua, \$52.85; Erie, \$54.85; Pittsburgh, \$53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets and itineraries apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

—Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericks-town, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and its continued use cured him. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

## Court Proceedings—Second Week.

In the case of the commonwealth against John L. Rohland, for assault and battery, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The prosecutor was E. C. Oberdorf, of Lewistown, who was struck in the face with a "billy" by the defendant while in the discharge of his duties as special officer during the Huntingdon borough centennial. Mr. Rohland claimed that Oberdorf was resisting arrest when he struck him. Motions and reasons have been filed for a new trial.

Two separate offences having been charged in the indictment against Joseph Dewalt, for embezzlement, the court quashed it.

Louis, Alexis and Daniel Cheraz, indicted for complicity in the murder of Peter Venzelona at Robertsville, were discharged on Friday, District Attorney Dunn having entered a nol pros. in each case for want of sufficient evidence.

John D. Dorris, Esq., was appointed auditor to distribute balance in hands of G. D. Cornelius, admr. of George W. Cornelius, late of Shirleysburg, deceased.

Jas. S. Woods, Esq., was appointed auditor to distribute funds in the hands of J. R. Simpson and Alfred Porter, executors of John H. Kennedy, late of the borough of Alexandria, deceased.

Irvin D. Kuntzman, guardian of Irvin Heffright, was granted leave to pay interest on the estate of his ward to his mother for maintenance.

The inquest of partition upon the real estate of John Mitchell, late of Jackson township, deceased, was confirmed nisi.

Cyrus S. Cummins was appointed judge of election for Jackson township.

The case of W. S. Taylor for use John White, jr., vs. Mrs. Emma Johnston, came up for trial Monday afternoon. On the 4th of Oct. 1893, Mrs. Johnston executed to W. S. Taylor her judgment note for \$955 payable first of April, 1894, the consideration being that Taylor should build her a house on a lot she had recently purchased from James Port. The note was afterwards assigned to John White, who put up the house, entered the note and issued an execution. The defendant presented a petition to stay the execution and open the judgment, alleging among other things that the house had not been built according to contract. An issue was framed to decide how much she had been damaged if any. Her testimony was that owing to the inferior materials and workmanship on the house it was worth \$200 or \$300 less than the contract price. The jury, however, awarded Mr. White a verdict for \$800.

In the case of A. A. Stevens, assignee of T. K. Henderson, et al., against H. J. McAteer, ejectment, after fighting in vain for a continuance, counsel for the plaintiff announced that they would suffer a voluntary non suit. Mrs. Susan Ellis, of Alexandria, had the contents of her house and stable insured in the Agricultural Insurance Company. The house burned down on the night of the 20th of June, 1895, during her absence in Altoona. The company refused to pay the loss on two grounds, first because, as they alleged, the property had been fired by her husband, Antis Ellis; second, because the amount of damages claimed was too great. Antis Ellis was indicted for arson at the May court, the company being the prosecutors, but was acquitted. The civil suit was heard before Judge Love specially presiding, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and got to the jury Saturday morning. The plaintiff claimed damages in the sum of \$900. Verdict \$896.

—President Cleveland has signed the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior reducing the number of pension agencies in the United States from 18 to 9. Under the new order, which goes into effect September 1st, the nine agencies and the number of pensioners paid therefrom will be as follows: Boston, 94,357; New York, 68,833; Philadelphia, 106,737; Washington, 140,265; Columbus, 104,492; Indianapolis, 116,066; Chicago, 125,123; St. Louis, 161,709; San Francisco, 23,098; Total, 670,678. All pensioners of the United States residing in foreign countries, now numbering 3,781, will continue to be paid from the Washington agency, and the navy pensioners will be paid, as heretofore, from Boston, Chicago, New York city, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Washington.

## DIED.

WALTER.—Near Waterstreet, February 5, 1897, Miss Sue E. Walter, aged 52 years, 7 months and 20 days.

BEALE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1897, at the residence of W. H. Funk, in Birmingham, of consumption, William A. Beale, aged 22 years, 5 months and 11 days.

McMURTRIE.—On Saturday, Feb. 6, 1897, at his residence in Saxton, of la grippe, James McMurtree, formerly of Huntingdon, aged about 59 years.

DEAN.—At the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Miller, in Huntingdon, on Sunday, Feb. 14, 1897, of paralysis, John Dean, aged about 85 years.

WOOLHEATER.—On Monday, Feb. 15, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Laura Kurtz, in Huntingdon, Mrs. Mary T. Woolheater, aged about 77 years.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema. The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

FOR RENT.—Good Two-horse farm in Henderson township. Apply at ITEM office. 2-3-tf.

WANTED.—A lead horse for farm work. Must be guaranteed sound and gentle. Apply at ITEM office. 2-3-tf.

HARD COAL—three sizes, stove, nut and pea. H. H. SWOPE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-23.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, executor of the estate of James E. McDonald, late deceased, of the borough of Mapleton, offers at private sale the real estate of the deceased. This is a very desirable property and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars call on or address, J. G. TEMPLETON, Gorsuch, Huntingdon Co., Pa. 1-13-97.

## Union National Bank OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.

R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtree, Calvin Green K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. 113a.

10 CTS. ten weeks and then stopped. The old, reliable Yankee Blade, 16 pages weekly, filled with stories of fun, love, and thrilling tales of adventure. Send 10 cts. in stamps for 10 weeks trial to Yankee Blade, Brooks, Me.

## PENNSYLVANIA Railroad Company.

### Personally-Conducted Tours

MATCHLESS IN EVERY FEATURE.

### CALIFORNIA

Two tours to CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC COAST will leave Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburgh February 24, and March 27, 1897. Four weeks in California on the first tour. Passengers on the second tour may return on regular trains within nine months. Stop will be made at New Orleans for Mardi-Gras festivities on the first tour.

Rates from all points on the Penna. R. R. System: First tour, \$350; second tour, \$210. From Pittsburgh, \$5 less for each tour.

### FLORIDA

Jacksonville tours, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia February 23, and March 9, 1897. Rate, covering expenses en route in both directions, \$53 from Pittsburgh, and proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, or address Thos. E. Watt, Pass. Agent, Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. 12-9 to 3-27-97

FOR RENT.—"The Old Reliable" store room in Mapleton borough, Huntingdon Co., Pa., belonging to the estate of W. H. Rex, deceased. Terms low. An excellent opportunity for an energetic business man to make money out of a limited capital. For particulars address Jere B. Rex, Executor, Huntingdon, Pa. 2-10-tf.

## Great February Clearance Sale!

TWO DAYS ONLY—FRIDAY and SATURDAY, FEB. 19 and 20

Our sales are becoming very popular, and people from a distance are coming to them. The PRICES are bringing them.

1275 yds. of very good Gingham at 3½c. a yd.  
2250 yds. of very good Gingham at 5c. a yd.  
1400 yds. of best Calico at 4c. a yd.  
2600 yds. of Unbleached Muslin at 4½c. a yd.  
350 yds. of 10-4 Unbleached Sheeting at 12½c. a yd.  
120 white Bed Spreads at 50c. each.  
25 white Bed Spreads at 75c. each.  
300 Towels, good size, at 2 for 5c.  
125 Towels, good size, at 10c. a piece.  
125 Towels, good size, at 2 for 25c.  
A lot of fine Brocade Velvets, \$1.75 and \$2.50, reduced to 75c. and \$1.00. Splendid for upholstery.  
A lot of fine Silks, 65c and 75c., reduced to 25c.  
Table, Stand and Piano Covers, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Remnants of everything, and quantities of other goods at any price at all to reduce our stock.

A lot of fine Silks, \$1.00, reduced to 50c.  
A lot of Ladies' Colored Hose, 50c. and 65c., reduced to 25c.  
A lot of Children's Colored Hose, 25c., reduced to 12½c.  
A lot of fine Corsets, \$1.25 and \$1.50, reduced to \$1.00.  
A lot of Kid Gloves, 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.25, reduced to 25c.  
A lot of Ladies' Gauze Vests, reduced to 3 for 10c.  
A lot of Ladies' Gauze Vests, 40c., reduced to 20c.  
A lot of Chenille Curtains at half price.  
A lot of Lace Curtains at nearly half price.

COME TO THIS SALE, AS IT WILL BE A BIG ONE!

Wm. Reed & Sons,  
Huntingdon, Pa.

33½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT

—On any Man's, Boy's or Child's—

OVERCOAT or REEFER

—AT—

HUGO MAYER'S

While it's true that we haven't got all sizes in every style of Overcoat, yet we have all sizes in some style, and the inducement we are throwing out ought to move every one we've got, and it will without a doubt. Giving ONE-THIRD OFF of the plainly marked price, on any man's, boys' or child's Overcoat in the store, has closed out lots and lots of them for us and we want it to move a few more, then we will be done with Overcoats for this season. We haven't many left, so first to come first served.

Hugo Mayer's Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,  
Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

P. S.—Have you seen the display of White Laundered Shirts in our window? We have them either long or short bosom, any size neck and any sleeve length. They are a great bargain at 48 cents, but for a short time only.

## New Millinery Goods

Received each week in all the latest novelties in flowers and fancy feathers, Children's Caps,

Tam O'Shanters and Ladies' Hats.

All new hats trimmed free of charge during this month. Will give you better bargains than you can get in a larger town.

KATE COWHER.



LOCAL NOTES.

—Did you get a valentine?  
—Rev. R. S. Woodward will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday evening.  
—Look at William Reed & Sons' extraordinary sale as advertised in this issue.  
—E. E. Eck and wife, of Huntingdon, were guests of S. P. Stubbs' family Saturday and Sunday.  
—2423 applications to sell liquor at retail, and 510 at wholesale, have been filed in Philadelphia.  
—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Myton, of Huntingdon, were entertained Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gillam.  
—W. L. Wright and wife and Miss Julia Chilcott, of Colfax, were guests of Mapleton friends last Sunday.  
—Mrs. Joseph Lucas and children, of Rees Tannery, West Virginia, are visiting among friends in this place.  
—The Local News says, R. D. Kinkead, of 1136 Mifflin street, is confined to his home on account of sickness.  
—The Bedford county commissioners have fixed the tax rate at five mills instead of six, as for several years past.  
—Governor Hastings, with other State officials, will make a visit of inspection to the Huntingdon Reformatory on Friday.  
—A. W. Wibley, employed on the gravel train, had one of his hands slightly injured while coupling cars last Wednesday.  
—H. H. Lamberson and Charles Baker, of Trough Creek, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. Lamberson's parents in this place.  
—Over 150 persons have professed conversion at the revival in the Methodist church at Lewistown. The revival continues unabated.  
—It is not likely that our State capitol will be changed although Allegheny and Philadelphia are making desperate efforts toward that end.  
—Everett has started a night school for the benefit of the employes of the glass works and other boys, unable for good reasons, to attend the day sessions.  
—George W. Yocum, of Philadelphia, spent a few hours with his father and friends in Mapleton Monday evening while on his way to Pittsburgh. He was warmly greeted.  
—The safe in the Clearfield postoffice was blown open early last Wednesday morning and \$1,000 worth of stamps and \$300 in cash were stolen. There seems to be no clue to the thieves.  
—Hon. J. D. Hicks, who ably represents the Twentieth congressional district of this state in the national council, spent a few hours with his brother, J. G. Hicks, in Mapleton last Sunday.  
—The present year 1897 began on Friday, will end on Friday, and has fifty-three Fridays in it. Superstitious people believe that this is ominous, and are looking for all sorts of terrible things to occur.  
—Henry J. Kerr, a farmer residing near Schellsburg, Bedford county, had been at the wood pile chopping and was returning to the house when he fell dead on the porch from heart failure. He was in his 71st year.  
—James Wilson, cashier of the Everett bank, died suddenly at his boarding house in that town last Wednesday of heart failure. He was aged 38 years. His sudden death is deeply lamented by the citizens of the town, where he was held in high esteem.  
—The tramps have become such a nuisance in Franklin county that now about 200 inhabit the jail. It is becoming an enormous expense to the county, and on Friday the grand jury requested the Court to investigate the matter and have relief afforded.  
—Prof. D. B. Showalter, a former teacher in this county, has been elected president of the State Teachers' association of Louisiana. Mr. Showalter has met with gratifying success since his sojourn in Louisiana, and is one of the leading educators in the State.  
—A few months ago, Mr. Byron Evary, of Woodstock, Mich., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first bottle of it helped him considerably and the second bottle effected a cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes are for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—A local institute will be held in this place Saturday, February 27th. The preceding evening there will be an entertainment. An effort is being made to have a lecture by Prof. C. C. Ellis, who has been entertaining and instructing large audiences in this and Blair counties.  
—Wednesday and Thursday last the State School Directors' association was in session at Harrisburg, which has for its object the betterment of the school system of the State. Among the resolutions adopted was one asking that there be no reduction in the State appropriation of \$5,500,000.  
—The will of the late Geo. B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, was probated on Tuesday of last week. The bulk of the estate is left to the widow and children of the testator, and \$45,000 is to go to several charities. The amount of the estate is not mentioned in the will.  
—Charles Robinson, a colored man and a soldier of the civil war, committed suicide at his home in the Loop, near Hollidaysburg, on Thursday last by hanging himself in the stable. He became melancholy because of loss sustained by the failure of the Gardner-Morrow & Co. bank.  
—Harry Delozier, a brakeman on the middle division, while stepping from one car to another on a moving freight train at Bellwood, on last Wednesday morning, fell between the cars to the rails and was mangled in such a terrible manner that death followed a few hours afterward. The young man was 24 years of age.  
—J. W. Loper, of Duncannon, a brakeman employed on the Middle division, had his left foot crushed in the Altoona yard Monday morning while making a coupling. His foot slipped on the ice, throwing the member under the wheels. Loper was removed to the hospital where it was found necessary to amputate the leg above the ankle.  
—Centre county grand juries are not to be trifled with. At the last court, in three cases returned, the grand jury directed that in one the costs be saddled upon the justice of the peace before whom the preliminary hearing was conducted; in another, that the district attorney be responsible for the costs, and in the third that the costs be paid by the prosecutor.  
—Anthony S. Morrow, a member of the late banking firm of Gardner, Morrow & Co., died at his home in Hollidaysburg yesterday morning. He was a native of McConnellsburg, Fulton county, and was aged 74 years at the time of his death, which was superinduced by paralysis, the result, perhaps, of old age, though doubtless hastened by recent business trouble.  
—Rev. W. F. D. Noble, son of John Noble, of Cassville, has been tendered the pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Nebraska City, Nebraska, but has not yet accepted. Rev. Noble is at present pastor of the M. E. church at Burnham, Mifflin county, and is holding a great revival service. Up to Sunday evening one hundred and thirteen professed conversion and eighty have united with the church.  
—At our Clearance Sale on Friday and Saturday of this week all our Ladies' coats at \$10.00, \$11.00, \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$17.00, will go at \$5.00. These prices will be continued after the sale until all are sold. Every one are this year's best styles. Children's and Misses coats at a sacrifice, too. Do not miss these goods as it is the most extraordinary sale we ever made.  
WILLIAM REED & SONS.  
—A great many war veterans have been anxious to know whether the old battle flags in the custody of the State were destroyed in the fire which burnt the capitol recently. We are glad to say they were not. They are kept in the Executive building, where the State Library is now also, and the Flag Room, with its tattered contents, will continue to be one of the most interesting spots for patriotic visitors to Harrisburg.  
—Mrs. Margaret Cohill Ake, wife of J. S. Ake, of near Williamsburg, died yesterday morning of pneumonia. Mrs. Ake, whose maiden name was Cohill, was a native of Shade Gap, this county, and was aged 71 years, 1 month and 5 days. For fifty-one years Mrs. Ake had been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Williamsburg. She was married to J. S. Ake, March 21, 1843. Her husband and two children survive her.

—An investigation instituted by the Altoona Tribune has disclosed the fact to the taxpayers of Blair county that special detectives are an expensive agency. The books of the county show that the Barring & McSweeney detective agency was paid \$22,796.20 in the Bonnecka murder case, and with the cost of trying Frank Wilson and James Farrell the total sum expended in this case was \$30,000. If both get a new trial the cost may be doubled.  
—The ladies of Mount Union are getting up a petition to Frank Thompson, the new president of the Pennsylvania railroad, praying for the erection of a new depot at that place. No gentleman is permitted to attach his name to the document. The men have been trying for years to have such an improvement made but without success, and it is to be hoped that the ladies may be able to give them pointers as to how to go about such matters.  
—The destruction of the State House at Harrisburg recently suggests some possibilities. There is literally millions in putting up a State capitol or a city hall. The city hall at Philadelphia was designed to cost \$4,000,000. It has so far cost \$20,000,000, and the end is not even in sight. Whole generations of politicians have fattened upon it. The New York Capitol building at Albany was also designed to cost \$4,000,000, and it is still unfinished after thirty years, having so far cost \$23,000,000. The new Capitol of Rhode Island started out to cost \$1,500,000, and an additional appropriation of \$1,675,000 has just been required.  
—Harry, son of Mrs. W. D. Graiwey, whose illness was noted in these columns last week, died last Thursday evening at 6.30 o'clock. He was aged 3 years, 10 months and 21 days. He had had chicken pox from which he was almost convalescent, but in an unwatched moment he went out of the house and took cold. He suffered greatly during his illness and death was a relief to him. Harry was a bright little boy. The remains were interred Saturday afternoon in the Mountain View cemetery, services conducted by Rev. D. H. Campbell, being held at the house. We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.  
John Dean.  
John Dean died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Miller, in Huntingdon, last Sunday afternoon, at the advanced age of 85 years. Mr. Dean was for several years engaged in the hotel business in this place, occupying the brick property now owned by J. P. Wilson and the property at corner of Sherman and Main streets where J. G. Gillam's store and residence now stand. In 1870 he left Mapleton and took charge of the Washington House, Huntingdon. He soon after retired from the business and for a few years lived at Ardenheim, where he resided at the time of the flood of 1889. The flood destroyed his property and swept away his effects, leaving him without means in his declining years. His daughter, Mrs. Miller, opened her home to her parents and here the mother died a few years ago. For the past few years Mr. Dean had been blind and not long ago he was overcome with paralysis to which his death is directly traceable. The older citizens of this place will remember Mr. Dean as a kind-hearted, hospitable man. His home was the scene of many social gatherings, where his children entertained their guests in a delightful and pleasing manner. Of the family there are now but four surviving members. They are Mrs. John Miller, of Huntingdon, with whom he resided; Mrs. Jennie May, of Lexington, Nebraska; Mrs. Kate Green, of Spencer, Indiana, and Frank Dean, of Duluth, Minnesota.  
Firebugs Attempt to Destroy a Church.  
A dispatch from Bellefonte of yesterday says: "Another attempt was made last night to burn one of the public buildings in this city. This time the St. John's Episcopal church was attacked by firebugs and but for the timely discovery one of the handsome churches in the city would have gone up in smoke. Organist Reeves was just about to open the service when he discovered the fire. An examination was made at once. Directly under the valuable pipe organ inflammable material had been so placed that the blaze would have led straight to the main church room, had the flames once got started. Every gas pipe was turned on so that the fire would make sure work.  
This is the second attempt that has been made within the past week to burn a public building in this city and the citizens are greatly excited.

THREE MEN KILLED.  
They Were Walking on the Track and Were Struck by Altoona Accommodation.  
The following account of a terrible accident which occurred near Tipton last night we take from the Altoona Tribune of this morning:  
"About 9 o'clock last night three Italians, who were travelling presumably in search of work, were run down and killed at the curve one mile west of Tipton by Altoona Accommodation. The men were walking on the track together, and, it is supposed, did not hear the train approaching.  
Engineer J. E. Irvin, who was hauling the train, noticed the men walking on the track as he rounded the curve. The distance between the train and the men was comparatively short, but he blew the whistle while fireman J. H. Collins rang the bell to warn the trespassers off the track. A freight train which was passing east, however, probably drowned the sound of the whistle and the bell to the ears of the doomed men. Engineer Irvin reversed his engine, but the train had too great a momentum to stop. The unfortunates were struck and hurled many feet in front of the train, all being instantly killed. One of the three, who apparently heard the train at the last moment, jumped off to one side, but was struck by the freight train and ground beneath the cruel wheels. Altoona Accommodation was stopped and the trainmen ran back to pick up the men who had been struck. Everyone was, however, found to be quite dead.  
The remains were placed on the train and brought to this city, where they were given into the care of Coroner T. C. McCartney. An examination of the remains showed that the men had collectively but fourteen cents, while no jewelry or any valuable thing was found on their persons. One of the men had in his pocket a card which indicated that his name was John Fanrico, while another had a paper bearing the name Pal. Furesak. There was absolutely nothing about the third man to indicate his name.  
Borough School Report.  
Following is a report of the borough schools for the month ending Tuesday, February 16, 1897:  
School No. 1—Louisa A. Dell, Teacher.  

|                     | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Whole No. enrolled. | 22     | 21       | 43     |
| Average attendance. | 18     | 13       | 31     |
| Per cent. of "      | 85     | 71       | 78     |

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Dale Bell, David Hagans, John Himes, Tillie Neice, Esther Brown.  
School No. 2—Mary H. Black, Teacher.  

|                     | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Whole No. enrolled. | 17     | 15       | 32     |
| Average attendance. | 21     | 18       | 39     |
| Per cent. of "      | 78     | 86       | 82     |

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Foster Bell, Herbert Henderson, John Hagans, Charley O'Connor, Loy Rex, Thomas White, Mattie Himes, Nannie Henderson, Ollie Lamberson, Louie McCarl.  
School No. 3—A. M. Smith, Teacher.  

|                     | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Whole No. enrolled. | 13     | 9        | 22     |
| Average attendance. | 11     | 8        | 19     |
| Per cent. of "      | 86     | 86       | 86     |

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Ada Wilson, Lula McDonald, Bessie Neice, Mary White, Benjamin Barkley.  
School No. 4—I. B. Whitehead, Teacher.  

|                     | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Whole No. enrolled. | 11     | 13       | 24     |
| Average attendance. | 10     | 11       | 21     |
| Per cent. of "      | 93     | 82       | 88     |

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Charlie Swope, Eddie McCarl, Ellis Baker, Emory Neice, George Brumbaugh, Ettie McDonald, Myrtle Wright.  
We give prices on a few things:  

|                                       |                        |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Muslin,                               | 5, 6, 6 1/2, 7 and 8c. |
| Medicated red flannel, good quality,  | 20c.                   |
| Heavy Empress flannel,                | 7, 8 and 10c.          |
| Shaker flannel,                       | 7, 8 and 12c.          |
| Heavy shirting,                       | 10 to 12c.             |
| Extra heavy blue Denim, for overalls, | 12c.                   |
| Ticking,                              | 12 to 18c.             |
| Navy blue flannel,                    | 20c.                   |
| Fine bleached table Damask,           | 30c.                   |
| Past color, red "                     | 30c.                   |
| Men's underwear, per suit,            | 70c to \$1.00.         |
| Overalls,                             | 35, 50 and 60c.        |
| Men's odd pants,                      | \$1.00 worth \$1.25.   |

GROCERIES and HARDWARE.  
A common expression of the people is, "If you can't get what you want at J. O. Heaton's Store you don't need to go elsewhere." Evidence that our lines are complete.  
J. O. HEATON,  
Cassville, Penn'a.

We are Still at the Old Stand  
With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are Prepared To Accommodate You as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for Rock and White Oak Ties and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.  
Respectfully,  
A. B. Gillam.  
Benj. O'Connor & Sons.  
Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.  
THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.  
Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.  
B. O'CONNOR & SONS

## GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Can we add to his glory whose praise is ours?  
Can we rate him anew in the lists of fame?  
Shall our words or our deeds be the worthier  
flow'rs  
To garland withal his immortal name?  
With the breath of the cycle that saw him  
grow  
In wisdom and honors he passed away,  
And the cankering years that deface as they  
go  
Still leave us his spirit untouched of clay.  
Still gathers the tone that proclaims him  
great;  
Still spreads out the Nation that guards  
his love;  
Still moves with the rhythmical tread of Fate  
The march of the People he stands above.  
As he who looks forth from a mountain peak  
Sees over the hills to the rising sun,  
While down in the valleys the misty reek  
Hangs low, and they know not that night  
is done;  
So, often when those whom he led could but  
see  
The smoke of disaster roll over the skies,  
A gleam of the far away victory  
They caught in the blaze of his blenchless  
eyes.  
He won—and he laid down his stainless  
sword;  
Supreme—he relinquished the ruler's seat,  
Plain man in pure honor, who ruled and  
obeyed—  
The kings of the earth are but dwarfs at  
his feet.

—Joseph I. C. Clarke.

## A NATION'S HERO.

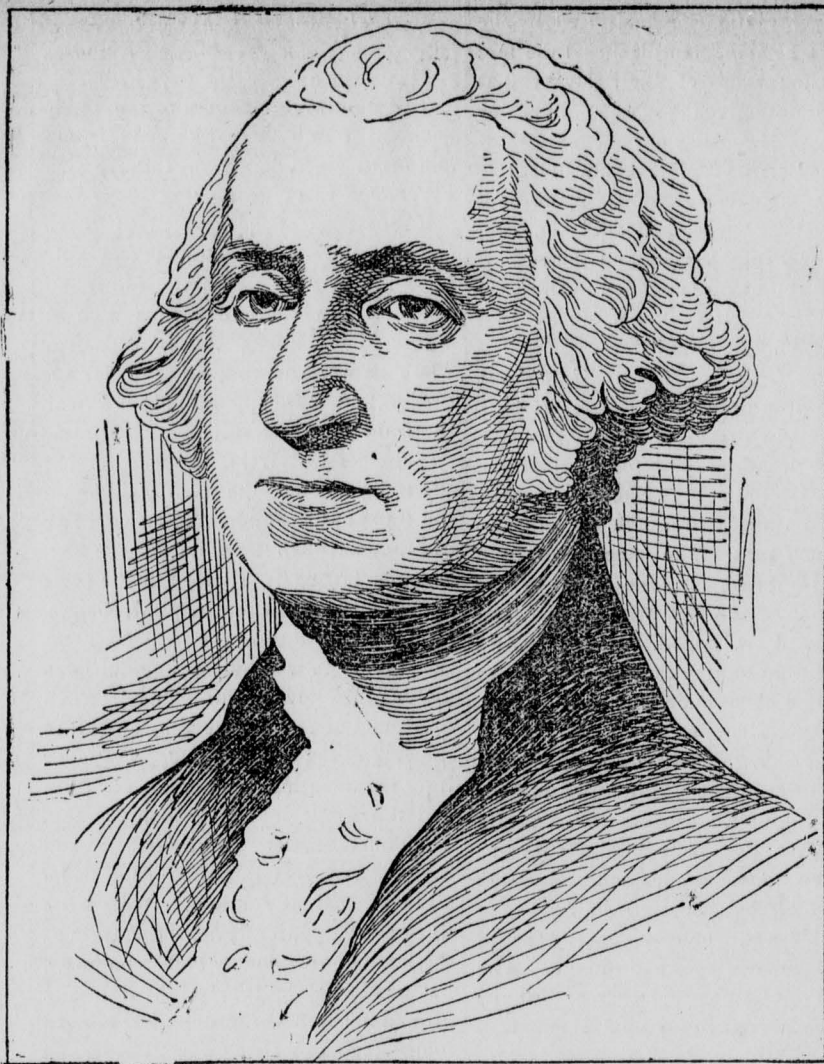
Stories That Illustrate Washington's  
Habits and Character.

**F**OR more than a hundred years the American people have annually exhaled panegyric on Washington's Birthday. The 22d of February is as significant in our calendar as the 4th of July, and has now come to be widely celebrated. In fact, it is our only National saint's day, for the birthdays of our other heroes, of Franklin, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, are only observed in local and spasmodic way or by particular admirers and partisans.

The first celebration of Washington's Birthday took place in 1783, when the Revolution was drawing to a close, but before the treaty of peace was signed. A few officers of the army observed the occasion by a banquet and speeches. Another year the custom spread to a few towns and cities. When Washington became President the Birthday was generally observed, just as George III's was in England, though the ultra republicans strenuously objected to the custom as savoring too much of royalty. As the years went by the custom spread, until now in nearly every State the day is made a legal holiday. As a result of these early and constant celebrations, and the habit of eulogy inseparably connected with them, a sort of demigod has largely taken the place of the real Washington. The orators and panegyrists have so sedulously kept out of view his ordinary and merely human qualities and have dwelt so largely on his really great attributes that we have come to think of him in a different way from what we do other men. We see him through a different medium from that which we see Franklin, or Jefferson, or Hamilton, or Adams, or in fact any other character known in history. They were men of great intellectual power, endowed with a large share of human weakness and infirmity, and we can look upon them justly and sanely as we look upon mankind generally. But to regard Washington as a man, having like passions with ourselves, to imagine that he had foibles, has been almost invariably considered to be a sort of sacrilege. And thus a myth has grown up and taken the place of the real Washington. Even the modern critical spirit that spares nothing human or divine, hesitates before that august figure.

His was, indeed, a remarkably well rounded character, and no one would take from him one jot or tittle of his true greatness. He served his country as few men of his time could have done, and it is impossible to estimate the debt America owes to him and to his example; but it is because he was a man and not a demigod that his example is so valuable to us. We can take pattern from men and emulate their actions, but supernatural beings are beyond our powers.

It is because of this unceasing eulogy that Mr. McMaster, the historian, has said: "George Washington is an unknown man," nor does he



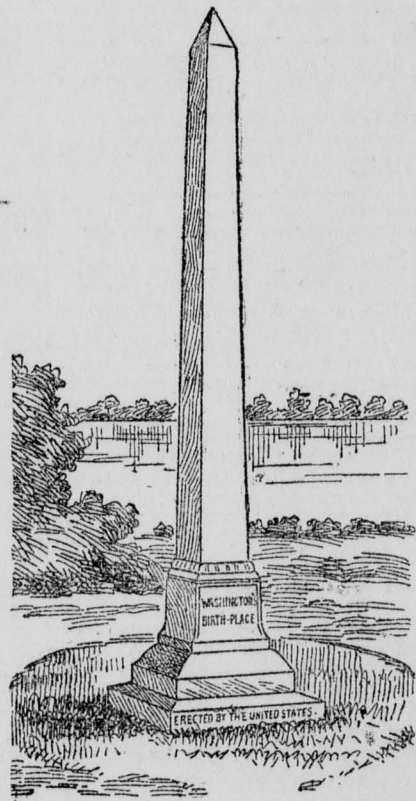
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

BORN FEBRUARY 22, 1732.

DIED DECEMBER 14, 1799.

make any attempt to reveal him, though he speaks of his "cold heart," implying that he had no affection for mankind. Washington's coldness was more in seeming than in reality, though he did not wear his heart upon his sleeve, and his writings show that he was capable of acts of great generosity. The real man may be studied to the best advantage in his correspondence and in the writings of a few dispassionate men who came in personal contact with him.

He could write a dunning letter in the most unmistakable terms, and he always insisted upon his dues to the uttermost farthing, being equally exact in rendering to others what was due them. He was one of the best business men of his time, and it was as much because of this quality as any other that he was enabled to sustain himself at the head of the army so long and finally so successfully. It might have been the money of the widow Custis that gave him his high position to start with, as old David Burns told him once, but having that position his business habits qualified him for the rest.



MONUMENT AT WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE.

Some anecdotes illustrating these traits of character are related in Parkinson's "Tour in America." Parkinson was an English farmer who came to this country in 1798 to take one of Washington's farms to cultivate, but when he saw it he declined it, saying he would not have it as a gift. He was, however, treated very well by Washington and says of him: "To me he appeared as a mild, friendly man; in company rather reserved, in private speaking with candor. His behavior to me was such that I shall ever revere his name. General Washington lived a great man and died the same. I am of the opinion that the General never knowingly did anything wrong, but

did to all men as he would they should do to him." He then goes on to relate some stories he heard. At a ferry owned by Washington, General Stone, in crossing, offered the ferryman a gold moidore in payment. The ferryman objected to taking it, for the reason that he had no scales to weigh it, and that if it proved short of weight General Washington would make him stand the loss, as well as be angry with him. General Stone then said he would allow a deduction of three pence on the price, and the ferryman took it. The next Saturday when he settled with Washington the moidore was found to be only three half-pence short, so Washington had the ferryman return to General Stone the three half-pence he had overpaid.

Another time a tenant called at Mount Vernon to pay his rent. He laid out the money on a table and it was four pence short. Washington called his attention to the deficit. The man threw down a dollar and asked to be credited with the surplus on the next year. No, that would not do; he must make the exact change. He consequently was obliged to ride to Alexandria, a distance of nine miles, to get change and make out the precise sum. Numerous stories of this kind were afloat in Washington's lifetime, and some of them have been preserved. They show the character of the man—exact to a nicety in all his dealings, and yet he refused a salary for his services in the army during the war, and only required of Congress the payment of his actual expenses.

William Maclay, a Senator from Pennsylvania during the first Congress, kept a journal, and in it there are several descriptions of Washington. Maclay dined with him several times. Once he says:

It was the most solemn dinner ever I sat at. Not a health drank; scarce a word said until the cloth was taken away. Then the President, filling a glass of wine, with great formality drank to the health of every individual by name round the table. Everybody imitated him, charged glasses, and such a buzz and "health, sir," and "health, madam," never had I heard before. Indeed, I never had to have been thrown out in the hurry; but I got a little wine in my glass and passed the ceremony. The ladies sat a good while, and the bottles passed about; but there was dead silence, almost. Mrs. Washington at last withdrew with the ladies.

Maclay goes on to say that he expected the men would now begin, but the same stillness remained. The President told an amusing story at which everybody laughed, and Jay told the anecdote of the Duchess of Devonshire electioneering for Fox, and there were several other small attempts at gaiety. The President played with a fork during the time, striking on the edge of the table with it. After awhile the President rose and the company joined the ladies upstairs.

At another dinner he says: "It was

a great dinner and all in the taste of high life. I considered it as a part of my duty as a Senator to submit to it and am glad it is over. The President is a cold, formal man, but I must declare that he treated me with great attention. I was the first person with whom he drank a glass of wine. I was often spoken to by him, yet he knows how rigid a republican I am."

At another time Maclay dined with the President and describes him as being in a fine humor, but that he was so deaf he could not hear one-half that was said to him.

These anecdotes do not detract from Washington, but reveal him as he was. It is a thousand times better to know him in this way than to imagine him a being too exalted for human emulation. —Chicago Times-Herald.

## Washington's Ancestry.

One genealogist, reckless of consequences, has traced the ancestry of President Washington to Odin. Another attempt was made to connect him with the Washingtons of Durham, England. But the authentic source of his parentage is a Washington clan, of County Northampton, England, where the old manor-house is still to be seen, though in ruins. Upon consulting Virginian records one can get back no farther than his great-grandfather, John Washington, who settled in Virginia in 1657. His eldest son Lawrence had three children, John, Augustine and Mildred, and our President was the child of Augustine, and his second wife, Mary Ball, whom Augustine married in 1730. George



JOHN AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON, BROTHER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Washington had five brothers and sisters. His father died when he was seven years old, and the future hero was trained by his half-brother, Lawrence Washington.

## The Farewell Address.

Washington had never full confidence in his own rhetorical powers, and there is reason to believe that his farewell address to the people, on the occasion of his declining a third term as President, was revised—as it was certainly read—both by Hamilton and Madison, the former, at least, a statesman of consummate ability.

It was a great state paper, and has, ever since its utterance on the 17th of September, 1796, been pointed at and studied as a classic in this country. No other President has ever written a message or address as famous, if we except Lincoln's Gettysburg speech.

Already Washington's chief fear seems to have been of the country's danger from partisanship. In this he saw clearly. He hoped, he said, that "the counsels of an old and affectionate friend" might sometimes avail to "moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, and to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism." He returns to the danger of party strife later, warning the people that it would "distract the public councils, enfeeble the public administration, agitate the community with ill-founded jealousies and kindred animosities."

## A Historical Incident.

Bunson (to janitor)—"So, 'Rastus, you claim that your father was a body-servant of George Washington's? It seems to me the father of our Country had lots of 'em. Where was your father when Washington took a hack at the cherry-tree?"

'Rastus (stoutly)—"He wuz drivin' de hack, suh."

## From Washington's Copybook.

"Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire—conscience."—A motto from the copybook of Washington when a schoolboy and in his handwriting.

## SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR  
FEBRUARY 21.

Lesson Text: "The First Christian Martyr," Acts vi., 8-15; vii., 54-60—Golden Text: Rev. ii., 10—Commentary.

8. "And Stephen, full of faith and power, did great wonders and miracles among the people." As days passed on and the disciples increased, Satan increased his zeal in disturbing the peace. There is murmuring because some thought they were neglected in the daily ministrations. This leads to the appointment of a committee of seven Spirit-filled men to see specially to the distribution of alms, leaving the others free to give themselves to the word and prayer. The seven were set apart by prayer and the laying on of hands. Disciples multiplied greatly, and many priests believed. Stephen, full of faith and of the Holy Spirit, content to do the humble work of the committee, was led by the Spirit into greater things, for the humble shall be exalted.

9, 10. "And they were not able to resist the wisdom and the Spirit by which He spake." This was in accordance with the promise of the Lord. "I will give you a mouth and wisdom which all your adversaries shall not be able to gainsay nor resist" (Luke xxi., 15). There is a power in the word of God when spoken by the Spirit of God, even through a very weak earthen vessel, which can be accounted for only by the fact that God is in His word, and it is the same word by which He made the heavens and all their host (Ps. xxxiii., 6). His word is like a fire and a hammer to break rocks in pieces. He that hath it, let him speak it faithfully (Jer. xxxiii., 28, 29).

11, 12. "We have heard him speak blasphemous words against Moses and against God." The things that are farthest from our thoughts, and that we would be most unlikely to be guilty of, are just those which the devil through his agents is apt to accuse us of. Think of his calling Christ a glutton, and of his accusing Him of being in league with himself, and of His being crucified as an evildoer. Imagine Stephen, filled with the Spirit of God, being guilty of blaspheming God. Yet Christ was accused of the same. When such treatment comes our way, let us be thankful for fellowship with Christ (1 Pet. ii., 20).

13, 14. "We have heard him say that this Jesus of Nazareth shall destroy this place." Such was some of the testimony which the false witnesses bore against Stephen. The false witnesses said of Christ that He said He was able to destroy the temple of God and build it in three days (Math. xxvi., 61).

15. "And all that sat in the council, looking steadfastly on him, saw his face as it had been the face of an angel." His Lord was with him and in him and made something of His glory to be seen in him. Perhaps it was something as when the face of Moses shone that the people could not look upon him (Ex. xxxiv., 30, 35).

Chapter vii., 54. "When they heard these things, they were cut to the heart, and they gnashed on him with their teeth." When the false witnesses made their false accusation, the high priest said to Stephen, "Are these things so?" (vii., 1). In reply to this he began at the appearance of God to Abraham and traced the goodness of God to Israel down to David and Solomon; then made the nation guilty of the persecution of the prophets, and of the murder of Christ, and of not keeping the law of God. This cut them and led to their gnashing their teeth at Stephen.

55. But he, being full of the Holy Ghost, looked up steadfastly into heaven and saw the glory of God and Jesus standing on the right hand of God. Thus he was unmoved by their anger and heeded not their gnashing teeth. The way of peace is to see Jesus only and always. Look steadfastly upward and never within nor around. See Isa. xli., 10, R. V. margin. Jesus at God's right hand for us, and the glory which awaits us are enough to lift us above all the things we see.

56. "And said, Behold I see the heavens opened and the Son of Man standing on the right hand of God." Heaven opened always show us Christ or His church either in glory or tribulation. The phrase is found only seven times in Scripture, the other six places being in the following chapters: Ezek. i., Math. iii., John i., Acts x., Rev. iv. and xix. We are saved by beholding Jesus Christ as the Lamb of God taking away our sins. We run with patience and grow in grace only as we look constantly to Him, and when we see Him as He is we shall then be forever like Him (John i., 29; Heb. xii., 1, 2; II Cor. iii., 18; I John i., 2).

57, 58. "And the witnesses laid down their clothes at a young man's feet, whose name was Saul." This is our first introduction to one who figures so large in the rest of this book and in most of the epistles to the churches. How little he dreamed that day as he minded the clothes of those who stoned Stephen that He would ever be a most devoted follower of Him whom Stephen said he saw at God's right hand! In after days he must often have thought of this day and its events. God had a plan for him to be revealed in due time. See Isa. xlvii., 9, 10; Gal. i., 15, 15. In his own way and in his own time God humbled Saul and brought him to Himself. Doubtless Stephen's testimony had something to do with it.

59. "And they stoned Stephen, calling upon God and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." In Ps. xxxi., 5, it is written, "Into Thine hand I commend my spirit." These very words said Jesus to His Father when He died on Calvary, and similar words says Stephen as he dies. It is asked, Where is the spirit after death? Jesus's Spirit—that is, Jesus Himself out of the body—was with the Father. Stephen's spirit—that is, Stephen himself out of his body—was with the Lord Jesus in glory. Jesus taught in Luke xvi., 22-28, the conscious existence of those who pass out of the body by death. The same is clearly taught in Rev. vi., 9-11, and in Phil. i., 21, 23; II Cor. v., 8. The body sleeps, but not the soul. The non-existence of a person between death and resurrection or the annihilation of the wicked is not taught in the Scriptures and cannot be taught from them without violent perversion of these passages.

60. "And he kneeled down and cried with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge. And when he had said this, he fell asleep." Here is the Spirit of the Lord Jesus, who said concerning His murderers, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do" (Luke xxiii., 34). Stephen then went out to be with his Lord, and his body slept. Paul himself was afterward stoned to death and left for dead. But as to his spirit while his body slept or lay dead, see II Cor. xii., 1-4. May Paul's motto be ours, "Christ shall be magnified in my body, whether it be by life or by death" (Phil. i., 20).—Lesson Helper.

## Congenial Field for Vagrants.

New York's surplus of tramps might find a more congenial field in Lincoln, Neb., where out of fifty tickets given out by the Theosophical Society for free suppers the holders of only four presented them for meals, and in the first hour of a free dinner served by Ballington Booth's Volunteers only four persons came to partake of it.

# CUBA MUST BE FREED.

Gomez Says He is Fighting for Liberty or Death.

## SPANISH REFORMS SPURNED.

**Absolute independence or Annihilation**  
Cubans Accept as the Gage of Battle,  
Declares Their Supreme Leader--Sacrifice Life for That Alone--Not to Be Shaken From Their Firm Purpose.

New York City (Special).—The Herald some time ago sent a special correspondent to Cuba with instructions to proceed with as much despatch as possible to the camp of Maximo Gomez, the insurgent commander-in-chief. When he found Gomez he was told to get a statement from him as to the intentions of the revolutionists with respect to the offer of reform on the part of Spain and to report to the Herald the exact condition of affairs in the insurgent ranks.

The Herald's correspondent reached Havana in due season and at once journeyed eastward toward Santa Clara. He met with obstacles, but overcame them with courage and tenacity of purpose in his mission.

The camp of Gomez was reached in January. The results of his interviews with the commander-in-chief and with President Cisneros are given in despatches from the field. Gomez, in the strongest terms, over his own signature, informs the world that the Cubans are fighting for independence and for that only. All reports circulated in the United States to the effect that the insurgents will accept reforms he stamps as false.

Gomez states, further, that under one of the articles of the Cuban Constitution it is declared that peace can only be negotiated on the basis of independence. It is for that end alone, says Maximo Gomez, that the Cubans have fought for two years, shedding their blood freely and sealur, with sorrow, but with unalterable purpose, their homes destroyed, their fields burned and their prospects for years to come blighted and ruined.

In even more passionate terms President Cisneros informs the Herald that the oath taken by the Cubans to obtain their liberty or accept extermination will be kept.

## PERISHED IN THEIR POTATO PIT.

**Father, Mother and Two Sons Meet a Peculiar Death.**

On a lonely farm near North Branch, Minn., Mr. and Mrs. John Bonniman and two sons met instant death in a peculiar and dreadful manner. It is the custom among the farmers in that neighborhood to store their large potato crops in pits in the ground. The Bonnimans were well-to-do farmers and their pit was unusually large and elaborate. On Tuesday Mr. Bonniman built a fire in the pit, as he feared the frost would penetrate it.

Next morning he went with his oldest son to straighten up the place. Together they lifted the heavy trap-door, and the father, a stalwart man of fifty years, let himself down into the pit. In an instant, to the horror of the young man, he dropped dead, or at least unconscious. The son gave a shriek of terror and went to the rescue of his father.

He, too, became a corpse, but his scream had brought his brother, a boy of eighteen, from the barn, and a moment later the mother came running from the house, followed by her youngest son, a lad of fourteen years. The second son arrived first and dropped into the death trap, thinking to help his father and brother, but the fire damp killed him in a twinkling.

When the mother arrived she, too, jumped into the pit. She was immediately overpowered, but had strength enough left to tell her remaining son not to come into the cellar.

## CONGRESS LIBRARY ROBBERED.

**Autograph Letters by Washington, Hancock and Benedict Arnold Stolen.**

The arrest of two employees of the Library of Congress, Washington, charged with the larceny of valuable autograph letters, has excited the attention of dealers and collectors of autographs and manuscripts in all parts of the country. Fortunately for the Library, the losses have been found to be less serious than was anticipated. A hundred or more autograph letters—the most valuable among them by Washington, John Hancock and Benedict Arnold—as well as Washington's Diary for 1787, the year of the Constitutional Convention, have disappeared from the Library. But the Washington Diary has already been recovered, and there are hopes of securing the return of the minor missing pieces.

## DIES FROM FROST BITES.

**Evicted Workman in Search of Work Overcome by Cold.**

John Borg died in the Elizabeth (N. J.) General Hospital. He was found frozen badly and unconscious last Sunday morning sitting under a tree in North avenue. Blood poisoning set in.

Borg said he lived in New York, but was evicted for non-payment of rent. He went to Rahway in search of work, and then went to Elizabeth. While he was resting under the tree he fell asleep. He had walked from Rahway to Elizabeth.

## Injuries to the Brooklyn.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn was placed in the drydock at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia; her injuries were found to be more serious than has been reported. For a distance of nearly 175 feet her bottom, on the port side, is bruised and dented and torn, while on the starboard side her plates are punched in but not broken. The greatest damage is on the port side, where there is one hole large enough for a man to crawl through and a number of smaller holes caused by the straining of her plates.

**60,000 Little Postoffices for the Victors.**

Postmaster-General Wilson said that the President has never considered the subject of extending the civil service system to embrace fourth-class postmasters. There are over 60,000 postmasters of this class who will be subject to appointment after March 4.

**W. L. Wilson to Be a College President.**

The Board of Trustees of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., unanimously elected the Hon. W. L. Wilson, Postmaster-General, President of the University. He will enter upon the duties of President July 1.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Washington Items.

Secretary Olney has consented to serve as "best friend," to Nicaragua in a controversy which that republic has got into with Colombia.

In the Senate Mr. Morgan (Dem.) offered the following joint resolution: "Resolved, etc., that the treaty known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, which was concluded on the 19th day of April, 1856, is hereby declared to be abrogated."

Marion Cleveland, the youngest of the President's three daughters, was christened in the White House by Dr. Byron S. Sunderland, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington. The guests present were the Cabinet members and their wives, Mr. and Mrs. Thurber, Mr. Perrine, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, and Mr. Goody, of Buffalo.

Secretary Herbert accepted Torpedo boat No. 6, waiving the usual formalities on account of the vessel's fine performance.

Secretary Francis issued an order concerning lands within the Union Pacific grant, and stated that the Government has a guarantee of \$45,754,000 for its claim.

Representative Sayers, of Texas, (Democrat), in a statement says "the expenditures of the present Congress will break the record and will be in excess of \$1,040,000,000."

The Pan-American Medical Congress has presented a report to the United States Senate asking for Government and State aid in bettering the public health.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee decided to fix the tariff on nails at half a cent a pound.

The Agriculture Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate.

The Navy Department received a report from Admiral Buncie on the heroism displayed by officers and men of the Maine in the great gale of Saturday.

Spain in reply to the intercession of the State Department, has consented to release Julio Sanguliy.

### Domestic.

Colonel Gillespie, United States Engineer Corps, in his report to the War Department, on providing a channel, thirty-five feet deep at low tide, at the entrance to the Port of New York, favors the use of the main ship channel, and advocates the work as one of National importance.

Sonorita Clemencia Arango, the young Cuban girl who was expelled from the island by order of Captain-General Weyler, furnished a detailed statement of her experience. She denied the story that she was subjected to the humiliation of being stripped in the presence of Spanish officers.

At Spurlington, Ky., Kelly Bowles and Willie Gilpin fought a duel with pistols on the street. Bowles was shot in the breast and instantly killed, and Gilpin was severely wounded in the hip and arm. Gilpin, who is a Magistrate and a member of the Fiscal Court of the county, had fined Bowles \$3 for an assault.

The report of the State Board of Health shows that the death rate in New York was slightly lower last year than in 1895. Recommendations are made regarding the abatement of nuisances and the protection of water supplies.

Joseph A. Insigni, the Turkish Consul-General at Boston, who was arrested at the Albemarle Hotel, New York City, charged with embezzlement, was arraigned and held for examination in \$10,000. He was unable to find a bondsman, and passed the day and night at Police Headquarters.

Clearance papers were withdrawn from the Bermuda at Philadelphia, under suspicion that she was to engage in a filibustering expedition.

Charles Christy, the last of the famous Christy Minstrels, died in Kansas City, Mo.

John D. Rockefeller, of New York City, promised \$250,000 toward the payment of the indebtedness of the Baptist Home Foreign Missionary societies.

An ice gorge has rendered the water works of Evansville, Ind., useless, and the city is suffering a water famine.

Howard C. Benham, a private banker of Batavia, N. Y., was accused by a Coroner's jury of poisoning his wife.

Lyman J. Gage, who will be Secretary of the Treasury under McKinley, in a speech at Chicago discussed the disturbed economic conditions in this country. He declared that emotionalism has perverted judgment and threatens the body politic.

The Lancaster (Ohio) Medical Institute burned. Dr. Julius Simon, of Jackson, W. Va., a patient, lost his life in the flames and Dr. J. H. Bollerman, the proprietor, was badly though not fatally burned.

A daylight bank robbery occurred at Saltsburg, Penn. About 1.45 o'clock in the afternoon a colored man entered the First National Bank, and, covering Teller Klengen-Smith with a revolver, demanded the money lying on the counter. The teller handed over \$500 and the man ran out of the bank and through the town. He was followed by a posse and captured near the county line.

The Greater New York Commission adopted the new charter after making several amendments.

J. L. Patterson, editor of the Portsmouth (Ohio) Times, was sentenced to jail for three days and fined \$100 by Judge Milner for publication of contemptuous criticism of a decision of the court.

The eighty-eighth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's Birthday was very generally observed during the day in States where it is a holiday by a practical suspension of business and the hoisting of flags.

General D. W. Couch, a veteran of three wars, died at his home in Norwalk, Conn.

Nine inches of snow fell in New York City, which will entail an expenditure of \$130,000 for removing it. The storm closed in a fierce gale which caused warning signals to be displayed all along the Atlantic coast.

It is estimated that it will take three weeks and cost \$50,000 to repair the damage to the cruiser Brooklyn.

A. L. Garford, of Elyria, Ohio, was elected in New York City President of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers.

Armand Castelmari died on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City. He was playing Tristano in "Martha." His fall upon the stage and subsequent motions were applauded by the audience, who supposed the veteran French singer was acting.

A cartridge exploded on the battle-ship Maine. Three men were hurt, two of whom are painfully injured.

The east-bound fast mail on the Union Pacific Railway was wrecked at Omaha, Neb. The fireman was killed and the engineer fatally hurt. No passengers were injured seriously.

George Davies, a commission merchant, was shot and instantly killed by his wife at their home in Cleveland, Ohio. The shooting was the result of one of many family quarrels.

General Campos says he approves the spirit of the reforms proposed by Spain, though they ought to be more liberal, and is willing to return to Cuba if he can hasten the ending of the war.

# GREEKS AND TURKS FIGHT

Christians in Crete Occupy the Heights and Bombard Canea.

## EUROPE ON VERGE OF CONFLICT.

**Greek Vessel Fires on a Turkish Craft--Ambassadors at Constantinople, in Concert, Want the Powers to Occupy the Island--Greek Army Reserves Called Out--Turkey's Hopeless Position.**

LONDON, England (By Cable).—"Grim visaged war" has burst forth upon the East. The bombardment of Canea, Island of Crete, has begun, and the whole of Europe may at any moment be plunged into a general conflict.

Officials of foreign Governments located in the beleaguered city have been forced to flee for safety, and a heavy battle is certain the moment stronger forces are gathered on either side.

Diplomacy can no longer stay the strife, and only the occupation of Crete by the Powers can prevent a prolonged and bloody war.

Prince George Berovitch, the Governor of Crete, has informed the Sultan and the Powers that he can no longer serve the Sublime Porte, and the unfortunate island is now without a ruler, even in name. Berovitch has fled to Trieste.

Greece is prepared to take the consequences of her stand, and fight for the Christians to the bitter end. She has so informed the representatives of the Powers, and it is stated will drive the Turk as hard as possible, taking advantage of the Sultan's empty treasury.

### CHRISTIANS BOMBARD CANEA.

**Cretan Capital Attacked From the Heights, and the Fortress Responds.**

CANEA, Island of Crete.—The Christians occupied the heights surrounding the town Sunday morning and began to bombard Canea. As soon as the firing began Prince George, Berovitch, Governor of Crete, with thirty recently enrolled Montenegrin gendarmes, boarded the Russian man-of-war. The Greek Consul also embarked on another vessel. The Turks from the fortress replied to the fire of the Christians.

The foreign Consuls embarked on board vessels lying off the town of Canea. The Greek Consul at Heraklion went on board the Greek warship Nearchos Mianlis. The Christians at Heraklion also hurried on board the ships.

Fighting occurred around Helepa on Saturday. After a brisk fusillade the Turks dislodged the Christians and occupied Akrotiri hills. The French Consul was obliged to quit his country house at Halepa and return to his official house in Canea.

### GREEK TROOPS FOR CRETE.

**Orders Tantamount to an Occupation of the Island.**

ATHENS, Greece.—The Greek army reserves of 1893 and 1894 have been called out and ordered to hold themselves in readiness to join their colors at forty-eight hours' notice. A number of detachments of infantry, artillery and engineers have embarked at Piraeus for Crete. Their departure was attended with great enthusiasm.

It is understood that the orders of the troops are to protect the Christian families in Crete and to restore order. This is looked upon as tantamount to the occupation of the Island.

Greece has put all Europe to shame. She has defied the Great Powers, and in spite of their solemn warning, has virtually begun war against Turkey. Her reply to the combined protest of Europe was made by her Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is a laconic message worthy of her people and of their splendid heritage:

"Greece accepts full responsibility for all her acts."

Her first act under that spirited declaration was to fire upon a Turkish transport conveying ammunition to the besieged garrison near Canea and drive it back. The next was to call out her army reserves, and her third to embark a regiment of soldiers for the invasion of Crete.

The first effect of this policy of magnificent courage or bravado was an incident which will make every Englishman grind his teeth with shame and disgust. A British naval officer, sent by the British Admiral commanding the British fleet off Canea, called upon the commander of the Greek cruiser which had fired upon the Turkish flag, and protested in the name of Great Britain against the act.

The Sultan, at Constantinople, as soon as he heard that a Greek man-of-war had fired on his ship, sent his Foreign Minister trotting around to all the Ambassadors to say that the Great Powers must promptly restrain the Athens Government or else Turkey would "follow her own course." Of course, Ambassadors quickly telegraphed to the six capitals, urging that Greece be stopped.

The firing upon the Turkish transport Fuad was done by the Greek cruiser Miaulia. The Fuad was carrying arms and ammunition, but not troops, to the besieged garrison near Canea.

The Greek commander first signalled the Turkish ship to stop. No attention was paid. Then the Greek vessel fired two solid shots, some reports say three, which did not hit the Fuad, but caused her to turn about and put back. The Turkish boat was unarmed, and therefore unable to return the fire.

### LETTER FROM KING GEORGE.

**Greece's Action Was Necessary for the Safety of His Government.**

BERLIN, Germany.—In a letter from the King of Greece to the Czar the King explains that the action of Greece in sending a flotilla to Crete was necessary for the safety of his own Government and the preservation of internal order.

The King says he is willing to trust to the Powers to do justice in respect of the demands of Greece in Crete.

All accounts agree that the Greek people are in a state of frantic excitement, and are unanimous for war. There is little doubt that the King would be driven from the country if he ventured to oppose them.

The diplomats at Constantinople have accepted Great Britain's proposals for a joint naval occupation of Canea, Retimo and Heraklion, the removal from Cretan waters of the Greek fleet and the forbiddance of the despatch to Crete of Turkish reinforcements.

### Gladstone on Greece.

LONDON, England.—Hon. W. E. Gladstone telegraphed to the Daily Chronicle:

"I do not dare to stimulate Greece when I cannot help her, but I shall profoundly rejoice at her success. I hope the Powers will recognize that they have their own character to redeem."

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Governor Foster of Louisiana is making a pleasure trip through Central America.

Professor Koch, the great German scientist, has gone to India to study the plague.

Katzuo Hatoyama, a graduate of Yale in the class of '78, has been elected Speaker of the Japanese Parliament.

Andrew Carnegie is very hopeful of the general business outlook, and looks for a slow but sure improvement.

Mulhall, the noted statistician, spent over forty years in accumulating the material for his one volume of statistics.

The ill health of the Czar of Russia is said to be due to epilepsy, which has grown worse since he ascended the throne.

President Eliot, of Harvard, has offered the chair of international law to Secretary Olney after his retirement from Washington.

The Sultan of Turkey decorated Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., in recognition of his support in the British House of Commons.

Charles W. Brooke, the criminal lawyer, died at the Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, Staten Island, of blood poisoning, due to cancer.

For the twelfth time in succession the Prince of Wales has been nominated for the office of Grand Master of English Mark Masons.

As Mrs. McKinley is not able to attend church, their telephone has been connected with the church, and she listens to the music and sermon from her home.

Dr. Perrine, Mrs. Cleveland's stepfather, has just come into a large fortune in Florida lands, patents for which are ordered issued to the Perrine heirs. The amount to be divided is 23,000 acres.

In thanksgiving for the long life of their parents, the children of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Gladstone are about to erect a memorial window in Hawarden Church, and have accepted the design of Burne-Jones.

The example of Prince Carl of Bavaria who is well known as a physician, has been followed by his cousin, Prince Louis Ferdinand, who, after studying in Munich hospitals, has set up as a gynecologist in Nordhausen.

Jules Verne is one of the most laborious of authors, and a popular one, too. But, considering the fashion in which his books have gone around the reading world, he has had but a small return. He has never made more than \$4000 per year in his life.

From the moment of his arrival in England, Colonel Cecil Rhodes has been deluged with invitations, telegrams, love letters, bouquets and requests for his photograph, locks of his hair and autographs, in addition to suggestions of a proposal of marriage.

## CYCLING NOTES.

Connecticut has 80,000 bicycle riders.

News comes from Russia that cycling is rapidly superseding skating.

Flushing, Long Island, to the joy of bicycle riders, is to spend \$120,000 on road improvements.

Although Dr. Charles John Elliott, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, England, is in his eighty-seventh year, he is an enthusiastic wheelman.

Several of the younger officers on the flagship New York have bicycles on board, which they ride between decks on a course about one-sixteenth of a mile in circumference.

Despite the prophecy that this year would mark the abolition of the chain as a means of transmitting power on a bicycle only one chainless wheel was on exhibition at the bicycle fair in New York.

Many of this year's tandems will be equipped with a central front chain, thereby narrowing the thread and dividing the strain. A mud guard under the tube prevents the dirt thrown by the front wheel from reaching the chain.

The average pedestrian moves about thirty inches at each step. The wheelman mounted on a bicycle of average gear covers about eight and a half feet at each downward movement of the legs, which makes half a revolution of the pedals.

In Paris tricycling is becoming a pastime of the past, although with a chosen few the electric bicycle is gaining in favor. The electric is a very clumsy looking version of the ordinary bicycle, but very delightful to ride, as you need "pedal" but in a perfunctory manner, and your machine speeds onward like the wind. Quite like Darius Green's famous "flying machine."

A bicycle lamp that will always keep clean has yet to be invented, and the next best thing for practical purposes is one that can be taken apart and easily cleaned. A lamp possessing the advantage of being taken apart by the hands and reassembled is made up in nickel, burns kerosene, and is said to be dust proof and wind tight. It can be attached to the fork or steering head.

The advent of the pneumatic saddle followed close on the pneumatic tire, and this year will find a number of them on the market. They are made of rubber, covered with leather, and are filled with air through a valve beneath. It was on a saddle of this kind that a Denver cyclist recently covered a mile in one minute and seventeen seconds, with a sixty-mile breeze at his back.

A hygienic wheel is the latest on the market, the manufacturers claiming for it that there is less vibration when riding. Springs are placed in the various parts of the frame where the vibration in the ordinary frame is greatest, and with this wheel a pneumatic tire is almost unnecessary. The makers claim that greater speed can be made on it, as the tires can be pumped up harder, resulting in less friction on the ground.

## THE LABOR WORLD.

Washington, D. C., has 7000 unionists.

Cleveland, Ohio, has 16,000 unemployed.

Chicago has 200 union women stenographers.

Buffalo drug clerks want their stores closed at 8 p. m.

San Francisco (Cal.) riveters struck for \$2.75 a day.

An eight-hour bill recently passed the Montana Legislature.

Chicago male waiters denounced a boss for giving employment to women.

Detroit (Mich.) boss barbers want the law prohibiting Sunday work repealed.

A relief committee to aid the unemployed has been formed in Shreveport, La.

A labor revival at Racine, Wis., lasted a week and Gompers was among the speakers.

The number of workmen belonging to British trade unions, which was 1,330,000 in 1895, was increased in 1896 to 1,500,000.

Cleveland Hebrew peddlers have formed an organization and demand protection from the attacks of boys and loafers who annoy them.

Some of the cotton mills in Georgia and South Carolina are running night and day and selling the product as fast as they can make it.

The American Federation of Labor has issued a circular announcing its removal to No. 700 Fourteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

## THE MARKETS.

**Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.**

**MILK AND CREAM.**  
The average price paid for the surplus on the platform has been \$1.40 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:  
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans, 21,930  
Condensed milk, cans, 175  
Cream, cans, 402

**BUTTER.**  
Creamery—Western Extras, \$ 21 1/2  
Firsts, 19 @ 20  
Thirds to seconds, 14 @ 18  
State—Thirds to firsts, 14 @ 18  
State Dairy, common to choice, 12 @ 16  
Imitation Creamery, 15 @ 18  
Factory, fresh, extras, 13 1/2 @ 14  
Common to good, 8 @ 11

**CHEESE.**  
State—Fullcream, white, fancy, 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2  
Good to prime, 9 @ 11  
Common to fair, 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2  
Part skims, good to prime, 3 @ 3 1/2  
Full skims, 3 @ 3 1/2

**EGGS.**  
State & Penn.—Fresh, 15 @ 15 1/2  
Jersey—Fancy, 16 @ 16 1/2  
Western—Prime to choice, 15 @ 15  
Southern—Good to prime, 14 @ 14 1/2  
Duck eggs, 12 @ 12

**BEANS AND PEAS.**  
Beans—Marrow, choice, 95 @ 1.00  
Medium, choice, 90 @ 92 1/2  
Pea, choice, 1.25 @ 1.27  
Red kidney, choice, 1.25 @ 1.30  
White kidney, choice, 1.25 @ 1.30  
Yellow eye, 1.25 @ 1.30  
Lima, Cal., 60 lbs., 1.25 @ 1.30  
Green peas, bags, 65 @ 65

**FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.**  
Apples, Spitzenberg, 125 @ 2.50  
Northern, fancy, 1 @ 1.50  
Greening, 150 @ 1.75  
State, Baldwin, prime, 1 @ 1.25  
Cranberries, Cape Cod, 100 @ 5.50  
Jersey, fair to fancy, 3.50 @ 4.00

**HOPS.**  
State—1896, choice, 13 @ 13 1/2  
1896, good to prime, 11 @ 12  
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice, 13 @ 13 1/2  
Good to prime, 11 @ 12  
Old odds, 3 @ 5

**LIVE POULTRY.**  
Fowls, 10 @ 10  
Chickens, 7 @ 8  
Roosters, 1 @ 6  
Turkeys, 11 @ 12  
Ducks, local, 70 @ 90  
Geese, local, 1.50 @ 2.00  
Pigeons, 25 @ 35

**DRESSED POULTRY.**  
Turkeys, 10 @ 13 1/2  
Chickens, 10 @ 12  
State and Penn., 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2  
Western, dry picked, 6 1/2 @ 9  
Fowls, State & Penn., 8 @ 9  
Western ducks, 12 @ 14  
Geese, Western, 12 @ 14  
Squabs, 1.50 @ 2.50

**VEGETABLES.**  
Potatoes, State, 180 lbs., 1.00 @ 1.12  
L. I., 1.37 @ 1.50  
Houlton Rose, 1.40 @ 1.50  
Sweet, 1.00 @ 1.25  
Cabbages, 100 @ 5.00  
Onions, Eastern white, 4.00 @ 6.50  
Red, 3.25 @ 3.50  
Yellow, 3.00 @ 3.25  
Celery, State, 12 @ 70  
Carrots, 60 @ 70  
Turnips, Can. Russia, 2.00 @ 4.00  
Green peas, Fla., 2.50 @ 5.00  
Egg plant, Fla., 2.50 @ 5.00  
Cucumbers, Fla., 1.00 @ 1.50  
Brussels sprouts, 1.00 @ 3.50  
String beans, Fla., 1.00 @ 3.50  
Cauliflower, L. I., 1.00 @ 1.75  
Lettuce, Eastern, 1.00 @ 1.00  
Beets, Fla., bush, 50 @ 1.25  
Spinach, Norfolk, 50 @ 1.25  
Parsnips, 37 1/2 @ 40

**HAY AND STRAW.**  
Hay—Prime, 100 lbs., 75 @ 77 1/2  
Clover mixed, 60 @ 65  
Straw—Long rye, 85 @ 87 1/2  
Short rye, 50 @ 60  
Oat, 37 1/2 @ 40

**GRAIN, ETC.**  
Flour—City Patents, 4.30 @ 5.15  
Spring Patents, 4.30 @ 4.60  
Wheat—No. 2 Red, 83 1/2 @ 83 1/2  
May, 83 1/2 @ 83 1/2  
Corn—No. 2, 28 1/2 @ 28 1/2  
Oats—No. 2 White, 21 @ 24  
Ungraded White, 21 @ 30  
Rye—State, 41 @ 42  
Barley—Feeding, 28 1/2 @ 28 1/2  
Lard—City steam, 3.65 @ 3.65

**LIVE STOCK.**  
Beeves, city dressed, 6 1/2 @ 8 1/2  
Milch cows, com. to good, 8 @ 11  
Calves, city dressed, 8 @ 11  
Country dressed, 5 1/2 @ 9  
Sheep, 100 lbs., 4.25 @ 4.50  
Lambs, 100 lbs., 5.50 @ 5.60  
Hogs—Live, 100 lbs., 3.60 @ 4.10

## An Underground Lodge Room.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One of the strongest and most resourceful lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the State of Tennessee is Gap Creek Lodge, No. 72, which has for its lodge room a large cave in Carter county, eight miles east of Johnson City. So fascinating is the home of this lodge that some members of the order in nearby towns have transferred their membership to it.

Gap Creek lodge has been holding its meetings in this cave for more than a year, having rented the subterranean chamber from its owner, Dr. Nathaniel Hyder. The lodge has a membership of seventy-five, which includes many of the best men in Carter county.

This strange lodge room is located in an elevated strip of woodland. The entrance to it faces the east, and on approach it presents a sombre appearance, which might be considered typical of mysteries that are known only in the hearts of the faithful members of the great secret order. From the entrance it is 12 feet down an incline stairway to the first chamber—the anteroom. This chamber is 14x18 feet, and has been provided with all the necessary equipments to make it a desirable room in which to prepare candidates for initiation into the order. To the rear of this chamber is an opening, and 12 feet further down, on an angle of 45 degrees, is the lodge room proper. This chamber is 18x60 feet. The walls are almost perpendicular to a height of 8 feet.

While, when viewed through the entrance from without, these chambers present a dark and mysterious appearance, light is nevertheless so reflected from the outer entrance as to penetrate both chambers, so illuminating the lodge room that no artificial light is required by day.

## The Senator's Striped Underwear.

From the Washington Post.

A Western Senator, who has always been addicted to the habit of wearing striped underwear, had a narrow escape recently on that very account. The striped underwear worn by the distinguished Senator looked for all the world like a prisoner's garb, but of course that aspect of the case did not suggest itself to the Senator. While en route to Washington last month, after he had been re-elected for another six years, the fact came to him in a striking way. It was on a sleeping car at night. The car pitched and threw him out of the lower berth onto the floor, clad in his striped underwear.

The lurch of the car startled other folks, too, and two ladies on the opposite side of the car from the Senator stuck their heads out to see what the commotion was all about. When they saw the Senator crawling under cover, in his striped garb, thinking he was an escaped convict, they screamed and pandemonium reigned. The porter was summoned, whereupon the ladies commanded him to remove the "convict."

It took all the "Senatorial courtesy" the Senator could rake up to prove an alibi, and he was finally able to demonstrate who he was; but he has since abandoned the idea of wearing striped underwear, having reached the conclusion that plain flannels without stripes are much better and far safer.

## The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physicians' prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough remedy now. Trial bottles Free at B. O'Connor & Sons.

## One Composer's Work.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Sixty-five years ago Hiram Lukens entered the *Intelligencer* office at Doylestown to learn printing, and he is there yet, setting type as fast as anybody around the place. His record of continuous service with one establishment is probably unequalled in the business. Several times the management has changed, but he has never left his case. Three sets of floor boards have worn away under his feet in that long time, and 130 pairs of thick-soled boots have been put on the retired list. For over 19,500 working days his eyes have been trained on the type, but still his vision is unimpaired, and he handles the smallest sizes with ease.

It is fair to estimate that he has set and distributed an average of 3,000 ems of type a day, or a total in sixty-five years of 156,000,000 ems. This is equal to 28,888 columns of common type—enough for all the reading matter in the *Record* for over a year and a half. Besides attending to ordinary duties he has trained at least 150 apprentices, but not one of the lot could ever show so clean a proof as he. Very few of them approached him in point of rapid composition.

Robbie Burns in Georgia.

From the La Grange Reporter.

A Georgia editor: "And would some power the giftie gie us, To see our creditors before they see us."

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